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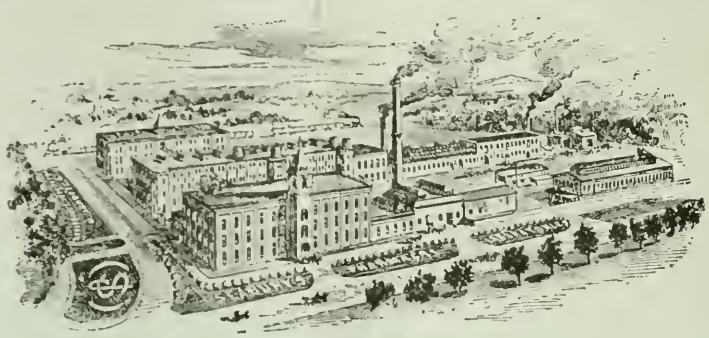

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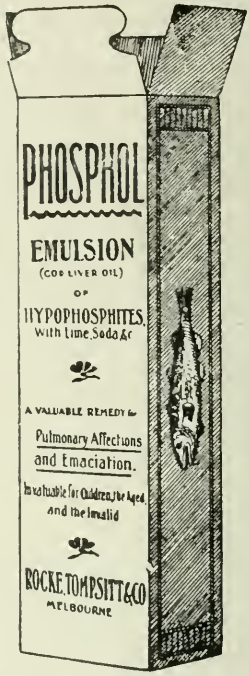

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 338. FEBRUARY 20TH, 1914. Vol. XXIX.

Articles.

Compulsory Latin at the Preliminary.

By JAMES CLEZY, M.A.

A paragraph in the December issue of the *Journal of Pharmacy* informs us that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has abolished Latin as a compulsory subject for the Preliminary Examination. It appears that one of the reasons assigned was the "drudgery" of learning Latin.

Truly, we live in revolutionary times. Here we have a body of presumably sane, sensible, and capable men granting young people a dispensation from an important educational subject on the ground that the study of the subject requires a little close and concentrated mental effort. Is not this to flout and trample on the hoarded experience of the past? Surely, the fibre of the race will be weakened if young people are encouraged to "dodge" any study which implies a close grapple with difficulty. Does not all past experience teach us that this struggle with difficulty is Nature's method of hardening the mental muscle, and imparting grit to the character. Look at the determined features and firm-set lip of the man who has fought his way on through difficulties, and contrast it with the flabby and irresolute countenance of the weakling who has gone on the principle of "dodging" all strenuous effort. For this reason, indeed, if for no other, the wholesome discipline of Latin as a mental tonic and bracer should rather be continued and insisted on. Certainly the gospel of go-easy need not be preached to the young Australian, who is only too ready to follow it from his own pleasure-loving instincts.

Following on this action of the British Council, the question of dispensing with

Latin at our own Preliminary will probably come up for discussion in the near future. It seems then opportune to offer a few arguments for the retention of compulsory Latin.

In the classification of callings, the business of the chemist ranks rather with the so-called liberal professions than with the mechanical crafts. The chemist, therefore, must be, to some extent, a liberally educated man (using man in the sense of the Latin *homo* so as not to exclude the fair sex) with some pretensions to culture. We do not desire to instal behind the counter in our pharmacies young men and maidens who have no claim to culture higher than a State School Certificate in the three R's. To do so would be to degrade and vulgarise the profession. The dignity of his calling demands from the chemist some modicum of culture. Now Latin is pre-eminently the language of culture. Ever since the Renascence or revival of learning in Europe in the 16th Century, Latin has been the language of culture for all the European nations, the medium through which scholars of all lands have interchanged ideas. Hence Latin has acquired a prescriptive right to be considered an indispensable item in the mental outfit of all educated and cultured persons. Can we, then, allow our budding pharmacists to cut themselves wholly off from all association with the culture of the past?

Perhaps the most convincing and compelling argument for the retention of Latin as indispensable for the English student is the linguistic importance of the language in connection with English. Consider how extensively the Roman vocabulary, either as it comes directly from Latin, or indirectly through French and other Roman languages, is interwoven with our English speech, and how all English literature, especially of the highest types, is interpenetrated with classical allusions and classical thought. It must be evident as a consequence that, to the English student who has no knowledge of Latin, an educated and scientific knowledge of his own language, and a competent understanding and appreciation of the literature of that language, are impossible. On the other hand, the Latin scholar will use Latin-derived English words with a conscious appreciation of their exact derivational value, and his own English will thus become precise and scholarly, while he will read the masterpieces of English literature with a ready comprehension of the classical allusions which will meet him on every page. In this way, a knowledge of Latin becomes a clear line of demarcation between the educated and the uneducated. There will be a marked difference in the English spoken and written by the Latinist and the non-Latinist, an element of accuracy and scholarship being present in the former, which is absent in the latter. Indeed, the English student who has no acquaintance with Latin must be regarded as to that extent an uneducated and illiterate person. And we do not desire that our chemists should be classed as uneducated and illiterate.

It is now accepted as an axiom by all educationalists, that the student who knows no languages but his own can have but a halting and incompetent knowledge even of that. Hence all Universities and other educational bodies are demanding, as a preliminary to entrance, a pass in some other language than English. Following this precedent, if we drop Latin out of our preliminary course, we shall have to substitute some other language, such as French or German. But Latin, on account of its linguistic and literary relations to English alluded to above, is of higher educational value to the English student than either French or German. Hence we argue for the retention of Latin as the indispensable second language.

We are told that the Edinburgh University no longer requires Latin even for the medical degree. But, so far, this is quite exceptional in British communities. All other British Universities demand a knowledge of Latin from the medical student. In Victoria, the doctor has still to pay this toll at the gateway of culture. His matriculation certificate must include Latin. Now the chemist stands on the same ladder as the medico, only on a rung lower. It seems proper, then, that the same toll should be demanded from him.

The conclusion is that the chemist, as a member of a liberal profession, must have some claim to be classed as an educated man. He must have at least some smattering of classical learning to raise him above the level of the man in the street; he must know some Latin to prevent his diploma from being cheapened and vulgarised.

Let us hope, then, that it may be long before any of the Australian Pharmacy Boards pronounces those words of sinister omen, "Vale Latina!"

National Insurance.

Second Meeting of the Federal Pharmaceutical Standing Committee.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE WITH THE B.M.A.

SYDNEY, 2nd, 3rd and 4th FEBRUARY, 1914.

(Official Report, as approved by the Central Executive.)

The completion of arrangements (suggested at the meeting of the Federal Committee on National Insurance, held in Melbourne during November, 1913) for a joint conference in Sydney between the Federal Committee of the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee, provided a second opportunity for a meeting of pharmacists from the various States in order to discuss the developments which had since occurred in connection with the National Health Insurance proposals.

It will be remembered that at the former conference, which sat continuously for three days, draft replies to the Federal Statistician's questions were formulated, and Mr. Knibbs was waited upon and asked for an extension of three months before sending in the final answers.

During the interim the Central Executive (Messrs. Buckhurst, Bailey and Butchers) dealt with a number of letters and other suggestions received, and carefully went through the answers to the list of questions returned by pharmacists in the various States.

The conference with the B.M.A. having been fixed for Tuesday, February 3, it was decided to hold a meeting of the Standing Committee on Monday afternoon, February 2.

Messrs. Buckhurst, Mayhew, Tilly, and Butchers arrived in Sydney on January 31, and in company with Mr. F. J. Gray, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., waited on Dr. R. H. Abbott, the hon. secretary of the Federal Committee, to arrange the agenda paper. Dr. Abbott received the delegation very courteously, expressed himself in sympathy with the movement towards a closer relationship between medical men and pharmacists, and promised to place on the notice paper the various items suggested.

The Official Welcome.

This took the form of a luncheon tendered by the Pharmaceutical Society at Paris House. Mr. F. J. Gray presided, and there were also present Messrs. W. Short, McKimm and Schofield, members of the Council of the Society, and the following visitors:—Messrs. F. Buckhurst, A. R. Bailey, C. E. Towl, and C. L. Butchers (Vic.), Mr. J. W. Case (Queensland), Mr. W. H. Porter (S.A.), and Messrs. Tilly and Mayhew (W.A.). The menu was a topical one:—Hors d'oeuvres a la Porter, Huitres en Case; Butchers' Elixir; Schnapper Wadsworth; Oeufs en Croustades Buckhurst; Roasters Grille a la Cox; Asperges rather Short; Coupes Glacies Lady Gray; Williams' Delight and Moccha a la Forster.

Mr. Gray extended a hearty welcome to the delegates, and the toast was acknowledged by Messrs. Buckhurst, Porter and Mayhew, the keynote of the speeches being the betterment of pharmacy and the undivided aim of all the delegates to do the utmost in their power to forward the interests of the craft as a whole.

Meeting of the Committee.

The delegates assembled at 3 p.m. on February 2nd at the rooms of the Pharmacy Board, when the following were present:—

New South Wales.—Messrs. F. P. J. Gray (president of the Pharmaceutical Society), A. Wadsworth (president of the Pharmacy Board), W. Short, E. E. C. Schofield, J. F. McKimm (members of the Council), and H. D. B. Cox (chairman of the P.D.L.).

Queensland.—Mr. J. W. Case (president of the Pharmaceutical Society).

South Australia.—Mr. W. H. Porter (president of the P.D.L.).

Tasmania.—Mr. C. E. Towl (acting as the accredited representative in the absence of Mr. M. Rushton).

Victoria.—Messrs. F. Buckhurst (chairman of the Federal Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee), C. E. Towl (president of the Pharmacy Board), A. R. Bailey (president of the Pharmaceutical Society and Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference); and C. L. Butchers (secretary of the Federal Insurance Committee).

Western Australia.—Messrs. A. L. Tilly (president of the Pharmaceutical Society and P.D.L.), and E. W. Mayhew, F.L.S. (Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society).

Illness of Mr. Forster.

Mr. Gray reported that Mr. A. Forster, their esteemed secretary, had had a severe attack of illness, which would preclude him from taking any part in the various conferences. This intimation was received with very great regret, and the secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Forster, conveying the sympathy of the conference with him in his illness, and wishing him a speedy return to his usual health.

Appointment of Chairman.

Mr. Gray, who was in the chair, said that he considered that Mr. Buckhurst, who presided so ably at the last conference, should occupy the same position again. This suggestion met with

unanimous approval, and Mr. Buckhurst thanked the delegates for their continued confidence in him.

Opening Business.

It was decided that each State should have one vote, but as it happened this decision was really not necessary, as all the decisions were unanimous.

Mr. Buckhurst then welcomed the delegates, and outlined the work which had been done at and since the last conference. He regarded the conference with the B.M.A. as a most important one, as the interests of both bodies would be affected by any scheme of National Insurance. Dr. R. H. Abbott had met them most courteously, and they were greatly indebted to him for the arrangements which had been made and also to Dr. R. H. Fetherston, organising secretary of the Victorian Branch of the B.M.A., at whose suggestion the conference was convened.

Mr. Porter said that upon his return to South Australia after the last conference all the various pharmaceutical bodies had unanimously endorsed the action of the Federal Committee.

Mr. Tilly said that Western Australia was in full accord with the decisions arrived at.

Mr. Gray said that N.S.W. was in entire agreement with the answers which had been formulated.

Mr. Case stated that Queensland concurred in what had been done, with the addition that in the covering letter to the Statistician reference was made to the vast differences in the State and the difficulty of formulating any scheme of National Insurance which would be equitable to all the people.

Mr. Butchers outlined the subjects which had been placed upon the agenda paper. It was decided to deal with them in the order stated immediately after the correspondence had been taken.

Correspondence

A letter was received from Mr. Rushton (Tas.) regretting his inability to be present, but stating that Mr. Towl had been deputed to repesent Tasmania. He expressed the views of his State in reference to the suggestion re the treatment of venereal diseases.

Mr. W. G. Piper, editor of the "Chemist and Druggist," wrote in reference to several matters which would come before the Conference, and furnished a full account of the recent trouble in Queensland regarding the treatment of venereal disease.

Mr. Case objected to some of the statements in the letter and asked that they be not published. The chairman said that only such information as the committee thought desirable would be published.

A large amount of general correspondence was taken as read and formally received.

Conference with B.M.A.

The Conference then proceeded to discuss the matters to be dealt with on the following day. This was taken in private. Mr. Porter reported the result of interviews he had had with medical men in his State regarding the income limit agreed upon and other matters. Generally speaking, the doctors he had seen fully endorsed the answers to Mr. Knibbs' questions drafted by the Melbourne Conference. There might be slight differences of opinion, and pharmacists should be prepared to meet these as much as possible.

Mr. Buckhurst said that the question of the limitation of dispensing by medical men in far-off districts where there was no chemist was one on which there was room for compromise. The Conference had fixed six miles. Possibly this was too much to ask for.

Mr. Mayhew thought it was. They should agree with the medical men on this point.

Mr. Gray said that probably the sparsely settled districts would be exempted, as was the case with the Defence Act.

Mr. Bailey asked what was the average income of the ordinary artisan? Varying answers were given by the delegates. After further discussion a unanimous agreement on the various points was arrived at.

Other vital matters were then discussed in committee. On resuming, the chairman said that the Conference had deputed him to act as the leading speaker on the various questions. Mr. Mayhew would deal with the educational requirements, which, if necessary, Mr. Bailey would amplify; and if opportunity presented itself, Messrs. Bailey and Gray would refer to the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

The Pharmacist's Position.

Mr. Buckhurst said he would like Mr. Mayhew to read a paper he had prepared on the position of the pharmacist in any scheme of national insurance.

Mr. Mayhew then read the following paper:—

A PLEA FOR THE QUALIFIED PHARMACIST.

I feel it incumbent upon me to preface the few remarks I may make by stating that I feel confident that every organisation pertaining to pharmacy throughout the British Dominions will hail with pleasure and extreme satisfaction the first meeting in Conference of the Australian Branch of the British Medical Association with the representatives of Pharmacy in the Commonwealth of Australia. If the possible advent of National Health Insurance has done nothing else besides, it has fortunately rendered necessary, or at least expedient, this Conference, comprising as it does many leaders of thought in Medicine and Pharmacy throughout Australasia, and further, it has rendered it possible, by references being made to some new minor cleavages in the past, for both professions to see much more eye to eye with each other in the near future.

Pharmacy as an art dates back to the very earliest dawn of civilisation as known to us. It was the dweller in the Nile Valley, who, so far as I am aware, first made the study of diseases, and the remedies therefor, a scientific profession in its various branches. It was they who compiled a Pharmacopoea, and even invented those time honoured signs which are used in prescriptions up to the present day.

Pharmacy per se is the art of preparing, preserving and compounding substances or dispensing liquids, for the purpose of medicine, and must be divided into two classes—theoretical and practical—the first, consisting not merely of speculative opinions, but really aiming at a full knowledge of facts and principles, tending to explain the rationale of processes; whilst the latter is the practical, fully comprehending the mere manual labour employed in these processes. Theoretical Pharmacy may therefore be justly styled Scientific Pharmacy, and an intimate acquaintance with its principles is essentially necessary to all connected with the due exercise of the professions of healing the sick.

Without this knowledge the Medical man or the Pharmacist must often err in the forms of preparations or compositions which he employs, and will often be deceived in the effects resulting from such compounding, more especially so, should he infer their united medical action from the known powers of their separate ingredients. It is therefore incorrect in any degree to detach the scientific from the practical side of Pharmacy. Furthermore, the Pharmacist of the present day must have a concise, systematic and comprehensive knowledge of the general properties and relations of all vegetable, animal and mineral substances employed in Medicine, be conversant with the several means of extracting or separating their medicinal principles, and last, but not least, be able to select good samples of the drugs to be used, and detect possible adulterations. Viewing these facts, it has always been a source of wonder to me as to why Pharmacy should not have preceded Dentistry as a branch of the Faculty of Medicine, seeing that the Pharmacist is, or should be, the veritable handmaid to the Science of Medicine, whilst a dentist, outside of the anatomy of the head and chest, has but little to do with Medicine in any shape or form. It appears to me that Modern Pharmacy can be traced back to the early part of the nineteenth century, when Lavoisier succeeded in disposing of the Stahlban theory respecting phlogiston, substituting therefor the element Oxygen, until then unknown, notwithstanding the fact that it forms approximately 48 per cent. of the entire globe and its contents. It then became necessary that a new nomenclature should be used for a great number of preparations; changes in medical practice ensued, and improvements in Pharmacy followed which have been gaining ground from that time to the present day. Pharmacy, as has been truly said, is an art which depends solely on the science of chemistry, the most simple pharmaceutical preparations being to a certain extent chemical combinations. This being so, I fail to see why the British Pharmacist should continue to be the professional Uriah Heep—so absolutely different to the position assigned to that profession in the Continental countries of Europe. Now, reverting to Modern Medicine, it is laid down that unless a practitioner is competent to treat the diseases of the whole body, he is not competent to treat disease in any single organ, for the simple reason that the whole structure, being connected by nerve fibres and the circulatory system, it is scarcely possible for a complaint to affect any one part alone. However, this was not so with the ancient Egyptians: they had no general practitioners, they were specialists to the highest degree, patients were marked off into little divisions, such as the head, chest, stomach, etc., etc., consequently whenever a trouble apparently moved to a different part of the body a fresh doctor had to be called in, each doctor being strictly forbidden to invade the territory of his colleagues. I merely draw attention to these facts inasmuch as in the celebrated library of Thebes, that had for its legend over the entrance door, "Balsam of the Soul," records have been found giving much valuable information regarding the science of Medicine, and furthermore stating that the other professions were not allowed to invade the territory of medicine, or of each other, they evidently in these early days having already proved the axiom that "a Jack of all trades would be master of none." Now, some 4000 years later one would infer from the number of Medical and Pharmacy Acts in force that some similar views still pertained in regard to Medical and Pharmaceutical practice. As in all portions of the British dominions, medical and pharmacy students have, by the laws, to attend the various Colleges and schools of learning for at least four or five years, there to imbibe the latest knowledge the world possesses in these arts, the result of the researches of the learned professors and lecturers in those branches of medical art that the students are required to be proficient in prior to presenting themselves for those exams. that the different legislatures have deemed it necessary for them to pass before being allowed to practice their professions. This in the interests of themselves and the public alike.

But what are the facts?

If one of those ancient Egyptian professors were permitted to revisit the scenes of earth in order to see for himself how the world is wagging in his particular calling, I wot he would quickly wish himself back again in his mummy case, when he realised that, although the scientific attainments are still insisted upon as they were 4000 years ago, the mere titles alone are protected, or in other words that by assuming some meretricious designation, any charlatan, even if he be yellow, brown or black, can evade the spirit and evident intention of the law and justice by practising Medicine in many of its branches without any previous preparation or legal qualification whatever. In many instances the irony of the position is that we are supposed to be living in a White Australia, where if such a condition of things existed in reference to plumbing or any other mechanical calling such a State of Denmark would not be tolerated for a moment, but rather would be quickly put an end to by the officials of labour.

A body has only to perambulate the streets or con the newspapers of Sydney, Melbourne, Perth or other city of the Commonwealth to prove the truth of this statement or these assertions, and, with these facts before us, it can hardly be gainsaid that the time has arrived and is ripe and opportune for all branches of the medical profession to combine in some manner for the general welfare of the public and adequate protection for themselves as a whole, and subsequently without delay, to use every possible method and argument with the powers that be to alter this deplorable condition of things, which not only is an injustice to ancient and indispensable professions, which have ever honestly and honourably performed their part of a national contract, but which also should be considered by the public themselves as a direct insult to their intelligence.

Mr. Mayhew was complimented by the delegates on the paper he had prepared, and it was resolved that possibly a digest of it might with advantage be submitted at the Conference on the following day.

Mr. Butchers distributed copies of the new College of Pharmacy syllabus, and it was suggested that this might be submitted at the Conference in order to show the severe course of training now required of Australian pharmacists.

Mr. Bailey pointed out that as the Conference had been convened by the B.M.A., that body must direct the proceedings. He felt sure they would be courteously and cordially received and that every opportunity would be given to exchange opinions on the points submitted.

Mr. Gray referred to the fact that Dr. Abbott had told him that these conferences had always done him good.

Mr. Mayhew said that the prescribing of proprietaries had become a gigantic evil. He thought that they should endeavour to get back to the Pharmacopœia, which was the *vade mecum* of both doctor and pharmacist.

Mr. Case raised the question as to whether the Conference should touch any matters outside National Insurance.

Mr. Towl said he certainly thought advantage should be taken to discuss other matters of interest with the doctors. There were many potent possibilities which would arise out of this Conference. Old debris had to be cleared away. Dispensing by medical men and prescribing by pharmacists were difficulties which stood in the way of harmonious action. He believed that the pharmacists of Australia were as competent as any in the world, and that they could turn out preparations equal to any in the world. Large firms were taking prescribing out of the hands of the medical profession by inducing them to prescribe manufactured preparations instead of writing B.P. prescriptions. Pharmacists were the servants of the public, who were unappreciative of the value they were getting for their money. If these facts were placed before the medical profession he believed that the doctors would be prepared to give pharmacists a fair trial in the direction indicated.

Mr. Tilly said that they must get the confidence of the doctors. He would like the secretary (Mr. Butchers) to keep in touch with the secretary of the B.M.A. and work in unison.

Venereal Diseases.

The chairman said that the next item on the paper was the question of the treatment of venereal diseases.

Mr. Towl explained that Dr. A. L. Kenny had forwarded to him a letter from the Syphilis Committee of the Medical Congress, asking for the co-operation of pharmacists in preventing the dissemination of syphilis.

The secretary read the communication and also extracts from a leading article in the *Australasian Medical Gazette* of February 24.

Mr. Mayhew said he was quite agreeable to the treatment of syphilis being left entirely in the hands of medical men, but he objected to the use of the term venereal disease, which was too far-reaching.

Mr. Towl said that "syphilis" was meant; the words "venereal disease" had crept in by accident. No pharmacist who had any self-respect, or respect for his calling would attempt to treat syphilis. He moved—

"That at the Conference with the B.M.A. the medical delegates be informed that this Conference of Australian pharmacists is prepared to support any legislation brought forward to restrict the treatment of syphilis to duly qualified medical men."

Mr. Case seconded the motion and outlined the history of the Queensland regulations in reference to enthetic diseases. An awkward position had been created, and as the matter was still *sub judice* he asked that his remarks be not published. He was quite in accord with the motion as now worded.

Mr. Mayhew said it would be well to show that pharmacists as a body were opposed to their members treating syphilis.

Mr. Porter asked if "blackwash" would be included under the motion. After discussion, it was decided that the interpretation of the resolution be that pharmacists would not give any advice in cases of syphilis.

"Consulting Chemist."

The chairman said the next item was the use of the words "consulting chemist." Did the conference wish to prevent that if possible?

Voices: Yes, yes.

Mr. Porter asked how it was going to be done.

Mr. Towl pointed out the danger pharmacists ran in using this term.

Mr. Tilly said that a chemist using these words was preparing for his own downfall, as he was liable to very heavy damages.

Mr. Case said that they were prepared to assist in any legislation which would prevent the use of these words.

It was agreed that Mr. Towl should introduce the matter.

Shorter Consultation Hours.

It was resolved to introduce the subject of shorter consultation hours at the B.M.A. Conference merely with the idea of soliciting the help of

the medical profession, as far as was consistent with their obligations to the public, in bringing about earlier hours of consultation.

Conjoint Committee.

The chairman said that his great wish was to see these conferences held at regular intervals. He suggested that it be a recommendation that in each State an annual conference between the B.M.A. and pharmacists be held.

Mr. Towl said that the idea was an excellent one. There should not only be an annual conference, but a conjoint committee, comprising representatives from both professions from all the States, such committee to meet biennially or triennially. This would lead to a proper recognition of pharmacists and their work. Pharmacists and medical men might be brought together in the various districts by means of local conferences. If this scheme were carried out the effects would be very far-reaching. Pharmacists could materially assist in the exhibition of pharmaceuticals, etc., which was held in connection with the medical congress. He moved to that effect.

Mr. Case seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.

The chairman suggested whether it would not be wise for the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference to affiliate with the Medical Congress instead of the Science Association.

Mr. Butchers said that he had talked the matter over informally at the last A.P.C. meeting in Melbourne. He had found a number of the members in favour of affiliating with the Medical Congress.

Mr. Wadsworth agreed that as the outcome of Mr. Towl's motion an effort would be made to attach the A.P.C. to the Medical Congress.

Mr. Tilly said pharmacists interests lay more with the medical profession. He believed that they would be able to get a pharmacy section of the Congress established.

It was decided that the General Secretary (Mr. Butchers) should at a later date bring the matter under the notice of the various Pharmaceutical Societies.

The Tariff.

The chairman called attention to the large increases in duties which were being asked for. It was very important to watch this movement and raise a protest where the imposition of a higher rate of duty would hamper business without affording any substantial benefit. Action had been taken in reference to the cork duties. Other items affected were perfumery, brushware, medicines, juices, skin foods, petroleum jelly, glassware, and numerous other items. The secretary said he would confer with the wholesale houses and ascertain their view of the case. Certain increases might be justified.

It was resolved that the various pharmaceutical authorities in each State be requested to send in protests against the higher duties when they were considered to be prejudicial to the interests of pharmacists.

Other Business.

The Conference discussed other matters in connection with the position should National Insurance become the subject of discussion in Parliament, and certain confidential information was considered and action ordered to be taken in reference thereto.

On the conclusion of the business the chairman thanked the delegates for the careful manner in which they had dealt with the business before them.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary brought the proceedings to a close, and the meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.

P.D.L. Rally.

On Monday evening, February 2, the visiting delegates were entertained at Hill's Cafe by the Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. of New South Wales. Mr. Harry D. B. Cox presided over an attendance of 54, including several ladies.

Mr. Cox, in welcoming the visitors, referred to the pleasure it was to see the leading representatives of pharmacy from every State present. His fellow-directors had done him the honour of electing him president, and he asked for the sympathetic and warm-hearted support of every pharmacist in the State. They expected to make P.D.L. the biggest organisation of pharmacy. Mr. Buckhurst had been able to make it a power in Victoria, and the conference to be held in Sydney was really the outcome of P.D.L. work. He hoped that the result would be conferences with medical men at the various medical congresses in the future. He called their attention to the delegates from other States present at their gathering, and asked Mr. Frank Buckhurst to address them.

Mr. Buckhurst said that he was pleased to see so large and influential a gathering of pharmacists assembled, and specially did it give him pleasure to welcome the ladies. Their presence would have a restraining influence, even if it did not make some of the speakers nervous. As President of the P.D.L. movement, he was glad of this opportunity of talking to pharmacists in Sydney upon the more recent developments of the P.D.L. The speaker traced the history of the movement which had led to the formation of Amalgamated Insurance Australia Ltd., and outlined the enormous possibilities which lay in the scheme if pharmacists would pull together and make up their minds to whole-heartedly support it In New South Wales the business would be catered for by the Sydney Fire Office, which the Amalgamated was about to establish. He paid a tribute to the excellent work which was being done in Victoria by the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board, and laid emphasis on the fact that if pharmacists were to succeed in making themselves felt it was essential that they should show a united front, and put aside any small feelings of jealousy or animus which might obtrude themselves to the detriment of the individual and the craft at large.

The late Mr. Sydney Mears was undoubtedly a great man among men, and his sudden and un-

timely end cast a gloom upon us all and retarded the work which was growing under his administration. He gave his life for the work, and up to the very last it was in his thoughts. If they wished to erect a monument to his memory, they should make P.D.L. a lasting memorial to his name. He might mention certain doubts and difficulties which have arisen, but these would prove by no means insurmountable. For instance, they had present the various presidents and secretaries of other pharmaceutical bodies, and if we were to ask them we would soon find that they did not consider P.D.L. in any way a detriment to their work, but rather a help to them. It was one of the first planks of the P.D.L. movement that they should work in perfect harmony with other pharmaceutical bodies.

There was then the question of the validity of their agreement with the Insurance Society. It was not a part of their policy to divulge, and, especially for publication, the plans that had been laid before them for the perfect and successful working of their insurance system. It would suffice to say that, though their expenses in Victoria had been heavy, they had been able to accumulate a considerable sum of money during the past twelve months. If the insurance plan was worked on certain lines, which the speaker indicated, they would be able to build up a very substantial fund. The Trades Unions could compel their members to pay into the unions, and thus they had become the very powerful institutions we find them to-day. Individually, the pharmacist is cooped up in his four walls, and is trampled upon. But unity is strength, and when he combines with his fellow pharmacist he comes to understand him and finds that he is a decent fellow who is only struggling to make a crust. The united voice of pharmacists has to be heard in our Legislative chambers. In Victoria, at first, their requests were slighted, but, as a united body, they went to the Chief Secretary and stated their case, and he granted them what they requested. They had also to educate the public, and thus increase their influence in the community. Medicine and pharmacy, combined, had to make their voice heard and their influence felt throughout the land. To do this funds were required, and the plan of Australian Insurance for Australian people was a movement that was bound to take on.

Mr. Buckhurst was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

In succession, the chairman introduced the other delegates, and announced that he was going to get a speech from each on the condition that the time limit was to be five minutes per speech.

Mr. A. R. Bailey was called on to face the music first, and before his time-limit had arrived he managed to put in an effective plea for greater co-operation from the rank and file, particularly in the direction of furnishing information to the Executive. Mr Towl, who followed next, took his cue from Mr. Buckhurst, and dwelt on the possibilities of P.D.L. expansion and enterprise. Hard and strenuous work was ahead, and no one could afford to remain indifferent. The leaders in this new work had put their shoulders to the wheel, and so long as they possessed the confidence of the craft they would continue to do their best to carry on the work so auspiciously begun. He called their attention to a translation of the American motto, "E Pluribus Unum," which was rendered, "Get Together." This was their object in P.D.L. Mr. Buckhurst had told them that P.D.L. had been enabled to put away the sum of £500, and, during the past year, they had taken in hand a lot of very important business. It was satisfactory to know that they were working well together. They were going to try and induce the medical profession to form a joint committee, and this would probably lead on to the participation of pharmacists in the medical congresses that are held from time to time.

Mr. J. W. Case (Queensland) lived up to his reputation as a humorist, and kept his audience in a laughing mood. He was glad to see the ladies present. He held very particular views about the ladies. The calling of pharmacy was peculiarly adaptable to them. They could be depended on for sound, reliable work. There would be no doubt that pharmacists throughout Australia were now taking a more keen and lively interest in matters affecting the craft generally. He was pleased to see it, and to him it seemed a good augury for the coming year. Pharmacists must get in the thin edge of the wedge, and see that their professional status was properly recognised. He was pleased to meet the doctors in conference. The experience of the conference showed him that medical men were ready to recognise the fact that pharmacists could help the doctors, and they in turn were ready to help us.

Mr. W. H. Porter (S.A.), President of the P.D.L. of South Australia, said he had made up his mind to preach the gospel of P.D.L. for all he was worth during the five minutes allotted to him. He briefly referred to the blackmailing case brought against him. Had it not been for the skilful defence put up, and the special system of identification of every mixture sent out from his pharmacy, the plaintiff might have succeeded in getting damages. As it was, it cost the insurance company over £80 to defend him. No one knew who would be the next to be similarly attacked. He, therefore, urged them to consider the advisability of becoming members of the P.D.L. very seriously, and, at any rate, to do their utmost to help the movement along.

Mr. A. L. Tilly (W.A.) said he had come a long distance to be present at the conference about to be held. He had the interests of pharmacists at heart, and it did him good to receive such a cordial reception that evening. They recognised that in Western Australia they were somewhat isolated, but they knew a good thing when they saw it, and he considered that P.D.L. was a movement deserving of their warmest support. It was the duty of every pharmacist to join in this movement and give it all the help he could.

Mr. E. W. Mayhew, who was warmly received, said that, as the hour was late, he intended only to speak for one minute. His great object was to see that pharmacists got adequate remmeration

MEDICAL—PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

HELD AT THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING, SYDNEY 3RD FEBRUARY, 1914

SITTING—DR. BUTLER (Q.), DR. ROBERTSON (Q.), DR. F. ANTILL POCKLEY (N.S.W.), MR. F. BUCKHURST (Vic.), DR. W. T. HAYWOOD (S.A.), Chairman; DR. G. A. SYME (Vic.), DR. R. H. ABBOTT (N.S.W.), Hon. Sec.; MR. C. L. BUTCHERS (Vic.)

STANDING—MR. A. R. BAILEY (Vic.), MR. A. L. TILLY (W.A.), MR. E. E. SCHOFIELD (N.S.W.), MR. E. MAYHEW (W.A.), DR. F. S. HONE (S.A.), MR. C. E. TOWL (Tas.), MR. W. H. PORTER (S.A.), DR. R. H. FETHERSTON (Vic.), MR. F. P. J. GRAY (N.S.W.), MR. J. W. CASE (Q.)

DR. J. A. MACDONALD, Chairman of the B.M.A. (London) and DRS. ROBERTS (Tas.), SPROTT (Tas.), TODD (N.S.W.) and CRAGO (N.S.W.), also attended the Conference but were not present when the photo was taken.

for their skill and knowledge. They must take their stand as professional men, and in doing so must ever keep in mind the responsibilities attaching to their position in the community. He believed much good would accrue from the conference with the B.M.A. on the following day.

Mr. A. Wadsworth, President of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the delegates for their presence at the meeting. He had learned a great deal about P.D.L. and its aspirations since the meeting began, and he felt it was a good thing. The pharmacists of Australia were learning a lesson from the mistakes of their English confreres, who were taken on the hop when National Insurance arrived. Here, they were carefully considering the whole matter beforehand, and he congratulated the delegates on the excellent manner in which they had dealt with the question. When in London, he had had a chat with Mr. Glyn Jones, who had urged him to take back the message to Australian pharmacists to get all their machinery in good working order before any Bill was introduced into Parliament. Personally, he was very pleased with what had been done, and had much pleasure in moving the most hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Buckhurst and his fellow-delegates for so kindly attending the meeting.

Mr. F. J. P. Gray, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, said that he had very much pleasure in seconding the motion. He congratulated the P.D.L. on its new chairman. In Mr. Harry Cox they had secured the best man they could get, and he felt sure that the directors were voicing the feeling of New South Wales pharmacists when they elected Mr. Cox to fill the vacancy caused by the sad death of their old leader, Mr. Sydney Mears.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and briefly acknowledged by Mr. Buckhurst, after which light refreshments were served in the adjoining room, and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close with three cheers for the Secretary (Miss Lazarus), through whose efforts the function had been such a success.

Conference with the B.M.A.

At 10.30 a.m., on Tuesday, February 3, the visiting delegates assembled at the rooms of the British Medical Association, Elizabeth-street. They were received by Dr. R. H. Abbott, honorary secretary of the Federal Committee, who introduced them to Dr. W. T. Hayward, President of the conference.

The B.M.A. representatives were Drs. F. Antill, Pockley, and R. H. Abbott (New South Wales), G. A. Syme and R. H. Fetherston (Vic.), Graham Butler and W. N. Robertson (Queensland), W. T. Hayward and F. S. Hone (South Australia), Roberts and Sprott (Tasmania), and W. H. Crago (Western Australia).

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, President of the B.M.A. (London), was also present, and occupied a seat next to the chairman.

Dr. W. T. Hayward, who occupied the chair, tendered a hearty welcome to the pharmaceutical delegates. At the outset, he desired to say that the conference had been called to discuss certain matters which were deemed of vital importance to the medical profession and to pharmacists. He thought it was desirable that the conference should be held in private, and he, therefore, asked the representatives of the press to kindly observe this request. The question had been asked whether the conference would allow a flashlight picture to be taken. To this there was no objection.

Mr. Buckhurst was then called on to open the case for the pharmacists, and he briefly elucidated the various points which it was desired to discuss. Consideration of these took place in private, and occupied the first hour of the conference.

Treatment of Syphilis.

The second point discussed was the treatment of syphilis by pharmacists. Mr. Buckhurst stated that, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Conference, he desired to mention that a resolution had been carried on the previous day, to the effect that pharmacists were willing to assist in any way in their power the passing of legislation placing the treatment of syphilis entirely in the hands of medical practitioners. It had also been agreed that the use of the title "Consulting Chemist" should be restrained by law. Mr. Towl (who represented Tasmania) outlined the views of that State on this question. Mr. Mayhew said that a *sine qua non* was the suppression of quacks and herbalists, who were far more dangerous to the community than consulting chemists. Other delegates having spoken, the President said that, on behalf of the medical profession, he was glad to see the stand taken by pharmacists in this matter. It was satisfactory to know that co-operation would be forthcoming in the event of legislation being brought forward to suppress the practice of unqualified persons attempting to treat syphilitic diseases.

Hours of Consultation.

Mr. Buckhurst said that the tendency of the times was to shorten the hours of labour by legislative enactment. At present, the doctor and the pharmacist were expected to be at work at all hours, while the average artisan had his hours strictly defined. Earlier hours of consultation would mean that pharmacists could close their pharmacies earlier. If advice or medicine was required after certain hours, an extra fee should be charged. If a plumber was sent for after hours to mend a burst water pipe, a much higher charge was made. The same thing applied in all industries. In the discussion which ensued, it was pointed out that the requirements of the sick must be the first consideration. Closing at 8 p.m. was thought to be a reasonable compromise. If earlier closing on the part of pharmacists was brought about, it would result in doctors having to carry more medicines around with them to meet emergencies. The medical delegates expressed themselves in sympathy with the movement for earlier hours, but advised the pharmacists to go slowly in the matter, and not to attempt too much at once.

Annual Conferences.

Mr. Towl submitted the resolution of the Pharmaceutical Conference, recommending the holding of annual conferences in each State between the B.M.A. and pharmacists, and also the formation of joint committees to deal with matters of interest to both professions. It would also be a good thing if the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference met concurrently with the Medical Congress, instead of the Science Association. They had common interests with their medical brethren, and would be able to assist in the exhibition of pharmaceuticals, which was such an interesting feature of the congress.

Dr. Hayward said that the suggestion was a good one, and would be borne in mind. He thought that if the secretaries of the two professions in each State got into touch with one another, conferences on the lines mentioned could be arranged to the mutual advantage of both bodies.

This brought the conference to a close.

Dr. Hayward said that he appreciated and envied the business capacity of the pharmaceutical delegates in dealing with the various matters brought before the conference. He thanked them very much for coming to Sydney, and for the help they had given in the matters discussed. Much valuable information had been laid before them, and would prove very useful for future guidance, especially in view of legislation on matters affecting the professional interests of doctors and pharmacists.

Mr. A. R. Bailey, in acknowledging the remarks of the chairman, thanked the conference for the patient manner in which it had listened to their remarks. It had been a pleasure to be present, and he hoped that much good would accrue from the present meeting.

After a flashlight photograph had been taken, the conference adjourned.

Dinner at Paris House.

In the evening the delegates were entertained at dinner at Paris House by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and the Chemists' Standing Committee. Mr. F. J. P. Gray, presided, and, in addition to the visitors, there were also present Messrs. Short, Schofield, Wadsworth, Cox, and Joscelyne.

The menu was excellently arranged, the various dishes being labelled with topical pharmaceutical allusions.

Mr. Gray, after the loyal toast, proposed the health of the Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee. He eulogised the services rendered to pharmacy by the committee, and complimented the various delegates on the assiduous attention paid to their duties. The work that had brought them together was most important, and the day was a historical one in the records of pharmacy in Australia. The results would be very far reaching. He thought that the amicable spirit in which the whole of the business had been conducted spoke well for their future prospects.

Mr. Buckhurst responded, and reviewed the good work accomplished at the conference with the B.M.A. He looked forward to the future of pharmacy with much more confidence than he did a few years ago. He expressed the satisfaction that all the delegates felt at their reception in Sydney, and the able manner in which the business which had specially brought them together had been conducted. He thought that such meetings enabled pharmacists to better understand one another, and enabled them to overcome prejudices. He mentioned the absence of Mr. Adam Forster, and expressed the deep regret at the absence of this gentleman, and especially the cause of such absence. He also paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Sydney Mears, and said that the loss pharmacy had sustained by the sudden death of this gentleman was very great, though it opened the way for some other able and energetic man to take up the work.

The chairman then said he was going round the table, and he called on the various delegates in turn.

Mr. Towl responded on behalf of Victoria, and expressed satisfaction at the good work accomplished. He was sure that their deliberations would result in lasting benefit and a better understanding between pharmacists and the medical profession. He desired to welcome Mr. Cox as the new President of the New South Wales branch of the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) thanked the President and the New South Wales pharmacists for the way in which they had looked after the visitors. This meeting would be long remembered by all who took part in the conference. He looked back a few years and remembered that then he took no interest in pharmaceutical matters beyond his own business, but now he had entered into the work in the interests of pharmacy generally; he had become very enthusiastic in it, and hoped to be able to assist in upholding the rights of the pharmacist throughout the Commonwealth. He thought that hard work had been done lately, and he was sure that the men who had undertaken this work would see it to a successful issue.

Mr. Tilly thanked the New South Wales Society on behalf of the West, and said that though they were so far removed from other centres, yet they still would endeavour to do their part in promoting the highest interests of their profession, and in working in harmony with the pharmacists in other States. He thought that the benefits of the conference would last for a long time.

Mr. Case responded on behalf of Queensland, and joined in the regret at the absence of Mr. A. Forster. He also advocated early closing for chemists, and said that he did not believe in working after 6 p.m.

Mr. Mayhew (W.A.) congratulated the President on the great success of the conference. From the very able way in which Mr. Buckhurst had stated the case to the medical men, he felt sure that they appreciated the assistance which pharmacists were likely to render when their common interests were attacked. He believed that the deliberations would be of lasting benefit to pharmacy.

Mr. Bailey (V.) said that they had that day laid the foundation-stone of a new movement, which would gradually develop, and would be a monument to those who had pioneered the way. He urged them all to instil into the minds of the younger pharmacists the lessons of loyalty, unity, and concord. (Applause.)

Mr. Butchers said that he had had, during the past year, great responsibilities cast upon him, but he had endeavoured to shoulder them to the best of his ability. He had made many friends in pharmacy. It had been his pleasure on the previous day to call and have a chat with the grand old man of pharmacy, Mr. T. S. Loney. He was glad to see Mr. Short, whom he remembered at the 1903 conference, still in harness. He had great ideals for pharmacy, and if God gave him the strength he hoped to see many of them realised, with the co-operation and help of the pharmacists in the various States.

Mr. A. Wadsworth proposed the toast, *in absentia*, of the British Medical Association. Representatives of the Association would have been present had it not been for an important dinner which was being tendered to Dr. MacDonald. He was very pleased to see doctors and pharmacists getting into close touch. Pharmacists now occupied a much higher position than was the case in the past, and he thought it was greatly due to this that the conference had been brought about. The B.M.A. was a very powerful organisation, and his experience with the members he had come into contact with was that they were all good fellows. Indeed, he numbered some amongst his closest friends. It therefore gave him the greatest pleasure to propose the toast.

Mr. Joscelyne briefly acknowledged the toast. In the absence of a direct representative of the B.M.A., he did not intend to say much. He was proud of the excellent organisation of the Association, and numbered amongst his friends several of its members. On behalf of the Association, he thanked them heartily for the toast.

Mr. W. Short proposed "Our Absent Friends," coupled with the names of Messrs. Forster, Loney, Carroll, Young, Gryst, and Rushton. He alluded, with regret, to the illness of Mr. Forster, at the same time, congratulating Mr. Gray on the excellent manner in which he had stepped into the breach. Their old friends, Messrs. Loney and Carroll, were also laid aside with illness, and Messrs. Young, Gryst, and Rushton had been unable to be present. He wished them all continued happiness and prosperity. As to the work of the present conference, he was exceedingly pleased with what had taken place. The outlook for pharmacy was extremely promising, and he praised the P.D.L. for stepping into the breach and rousing them all up. The new organisation had come at the right time. Things were going along too much in a rut. It did not matter which body did the work, so long as it was done, and he, therefore, welcomed the advent of the P.D.L. into the realm of pharmaceutical politics.

Mr. Gray said he would convey the good wishes of those present to the gentlemen mentioned in the toast. He then asked them to drink the health of Mr. E. E. Schofield, the newly-elected member of the Pharmaceutical Council. In Mr. Schofield they had a good man, and, with a few more like him, it would not be long before they had a College of Pharmacy of their own in Sydney. Mr. Schofield responded. He undertook to co-operate in every way with Mr. Gray and others to secure a College of Pharmacy. The Victorian College made him envious. In New South Wales a college providing specialised instruction in pharmacy was urgently needed.

The last toast was that of Mr. Harry Cox, the new chairman of the P.D.L., proposed by Mr. Gray, who again congratulated the directors on obtaining the services of Mr. Cox as their chairman. Mr. Cox, who was received with loud applause, said that he appreciated the compliment paid him. He had a big task ahead, but he had undertaken to do his best, and he believed that he would receive whole-hearted support. These meetings had been very successful, and it had been a pleasure to him to be present. He congratulated them on their chairman (Mr. Buckhurst), who had done so much for phaarmaceutical organisation in Victoria. Anything he could do for the betterment of pharmacy in New South Wales, or for any State, would be gladly and readily done. (Applause.)

Mr. Buckhurst, in proposing the chairman's health, expressed the appreciation of the delegates at the wealth of kindness shown to them by Mr. Gray. In a rousing speech, he urged New South Wales pharmacists to stand by their leaders. Great things were within their power, and if they would rally round those working in their interests the craft would emerge in a much stronger position.

Mr. Gray briefly responded, and called for three cheers for the two young lady musicians, who had rendered so many enjoyable items during the evening. These having been heartily given, proceedings terminated with "Auld Lang Syne."

Even then, the party was loath to disperse, and, at Mr. Short's request, Mr. Mayhew gave, with fine effect, two Shakesperian recitations, which were greatly appreciated. This brought to a close one of the most enjoyable pharmaceutical social functions ever held in Sydney.

Conference of Pharmacy Boards.

The closing meeting of the delegates from the various States was held on Wednesday, February 4, at 11 a.m., at the rooms of the Pharmacy Board. There was a full attendance of the delegates. Messrs. Wadsworth, Gray, Short, and Ll. P. Williams were also present to represent New South Wales, and Mr. Towl represented Tasmania. Mr. Andrew Wadsworth, President of the N.S.W. Board, occupied the chair.

Reciprocity.—The matter of reciprocity was fully discussed, and the matter of the new agreement with Victoria was gone into. Mr. Towl explained the position and the circumstances which led to the Board having to cancel the old agreement and to make the offer of reciprocity on the examination basis. In the face of the ad-

vice tendered to them by their Crown Law Department there was no other course open to them.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. T. S. Loney, and desired to ask, on his behalf, the following question: "If Victoria has power to cancel the reciprocal agreement without the consent of the other reciprocating States, how are we to know that the new agreement will not be cancelled and repudiated in a similar manner?" This Mr. Wadsworth felt to be a very serious matter, and one which had to be faced. The agreement had been set aside without any consultation with those with whom the agreement was made. It was not cancelled by mutual consent.

Mr. Towl said that he thought they all understood that Victoria took the course she did because there was no other course open to her. Such a thing could not occur again. If an agreement were made under a misconception, and it was found to be illegal, it was immediately abrogated. They were told that their action was not legally correct, and that they had no legal power to admit on a reciprocal basis any but men who had passed an examination. The other Boards had been at once informed of the necessity to alter the old agreement.

Mr. Wadsworth said that this not only affected New South Wales, but also South Australia and West Australia. They were in exactly the same position regarding reciprocity as New South Wales.

Mr. Butchers said that the whole matter could be got over by allowing the present agreement to stand, but by interpreting one clause differently than had been hitherto the case. There was no necessity for a fresh regulation. The certificate mentioned in the agreement could be taken to mean a certificate of examination, and this would meet the case. All the Boards had been notified of the change. He had personally called on Mr. Loney on the previous day, and had explained the position to him.

Mr. Porter said that South Australia felt the necessity of breaking this agreement very strongly. It was a very sore point with them. Circumstances had compelled many of their best men to be registered without examination. This did not mean that they were without training or without having served an apprenticeship after passing their Preliminary Examination. Many of them were quite prepared to pass the examination when the act was passed and they found themselves qualified by Act of Parliament but ineligible to sit for a qualifying examination, as qualification had already been granted to them.

Mr. Butchers said that there was no great desire to move about in Australia. The Crown Solicitor's opinion came as a bombshell to them. He did not think that many men would be affected. Victoria was about to reciprocate with New Zealand and Tasmania on an examination basis.

Mr. Wadsworth said that at the time of the passing of the New South Wales Act he and others were in exactly the same position and were qualified by law without examination. But the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales made arrangements for examination of men who then desired membership, and so an examination was held for them over and above what was required by law. In this way the men in New South Wales who were qualified through being in business prior to 1807 were allowed to sit for an examination and obtain a certificate of having passed an examination at the time of their qualifying. Even to the present day there is no reason why a "D" man in New South Wales should not sit for an examination before an examiner appointed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and obtain a certificate of having passed an examination in New South Wales. This is in spite of the fact that he is qualified by law in this State.

Mr. Tilly (W.A.) said that he was one of the men who were qualified by the South Australian Act. He had passed his Preliminary, and served his apprenticeship, studied at the Adelaide University and done a large amount of analytical chemistry work at the Agricultural College. He was quite prepared to sit for examination, and so were many others, but the law came along and qualified all of them and now, by the new agreement with Victoria, they would be debarred from practising their profession in Victoria if they wished to cross the border.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) said that, in his opinion, a man who was qualified in one State should be qualified in all. It was absurd that in a Federated Australia any other state of things should be tolerated. In South Australia they had admitted 32 men from other States since 1903, or about three per annum. This showed that there was not a great deal of moving about among pharmacists, and this was in spite of the fact that the business at Broken Hill was largely South Australian, though in New South Wales territory. He knew that they could sit and examine one another and get over the difficulty in that way, but they could not do such a thing, as it would a farce.

Mr. Short said that no end could be served by discussing the principles involved. They must deal with facts, and Victoria had to accept the present position.

Mr. Towl said that there were two ways of looking at this matter, that of principle and that of sentiment. As a matter of sentiment, they quite agreed with Mr. Porter. It was fine sentiment. But, as a matter of principle, they must abide by the law and the interpretation as given them by their Crown Law officer.

Mr. Mayhew: Go to another lawyer, and he will read the law differently.

Mr. Towl: That does not alter the case. The Crown Solicitor was the authority the Board must follow.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he would like to explain that this action on the part of Victoria did not affect the relationship between New South Wales and South and West Australia. They still accepted the whole register of both of these States, and there was no reason why this agreement should be disturbed. According to their Crown Law Office, they were quite within their rights in doing so. It was only with Tasmania,

Queensland, and Victoria that reciprocity on an examination basis was imperative.

Mr. Case said that Queensland was pledged to reciprocity on the examination basis, and would not budge one iota from that position.

Mr. Gray said that he had seen Mr. Forster, who had stated that he would like to see the Queensland agreement accepted by all parties, as it was the best of all.

Mr. Wadsworth read the terms of the agreement with Queensland, and promised to forward a copy to the Victorian Board.

Mr. Butchers said that there was one aspect of the recognition of certificates of registration. All the States had to accept the certificates of competency of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. If these were to be accepted without restriction, the States would have no ground for keeping out a class of men with inferior qualification who were constantly trying to secure admission to the register. He referred to the Army Compounders and the Apothecaries' Hall Assistants. If these men were admitted in England, and a number of them came out here, what was to stop them being registered?

Mr. Wadsworth: In such a case we would have to adopt the same agreement as Victoria.

Mr. Towl said that unless they were consistent and only admitted men after examination they would be unable to keep unexamined men out. He asked the other Boards to seriously consider this point.

Mr. Tilly said that Victoria had taken up the only position it could. It was impossible to expect that State to try to get its Act altered.

Mr. Short moved: "That the question be referred to the individual Boards concerned." Mr. Towl seconded the motion, which was carried.

Certificates of Competency.—Mr. Mayhew said that he thought there should be a time limit in the issue of certificates of competency issued by the Pharmacy Boards of the various States. He thought that they should be presented within three months of issue and be retained by the State to which they were presented. This would prevent there being a number of these certificates floating about. They got lost, or were liable to fall into the wrong hands, and thus trouble and confusion was liable to ensue. Mr. Towl said that a man might be struck off the rolls in one State, and if he had a certificate of competency he might present it in another State, and thus get registered there. Mr. Bailey failed to see why a certificate once issued should not be valid for any length of time. It looked like a dodge to make pharmacists pay up their arrears where an annual licence fee was charged.

Mr. Short thought that some restriction of time was necessary. A man might do something to cause himself to be struck off the rolls in his own State, yet he could go to another State and get registered.

Mr. Williams said that the limitation proposed was most necessary. He thought three months from the date of issue gave a man a reasonable time to get registered in another State. But whatever it was, now they were all here let them fix a definite period.

Mr. Bailey said he would fall in with the view of the majority. It would be a protection if the signature of the applicant was appended to the certificate.

Mr. Mayhew moved, Mr. Porter seconded—"That it be a recommendation to the Boards that in future certificates of competency (or identity) should bear a notification that they are only tenable for six months from the date of issue, and that such certificates, when produced, are to be deemed the property of the Board to which they are presented, and shall be retained by such Board." Carried.

On the motion of Mr. Towl, seconded by Mr. Short, it was agreed that in cases where a pharmacist was struck off the Register a notification be sent to the other States.

On the motion of Mr. Mayhew, seconded by Mr. Bailey, it was agreed that when a pharmacist from one State died in another State the Registrar of the State from which such pharmacist came should be informed by letter. Carried.

Mr. Mayhew said that a certificate of identity was very desirable. The practice had been to make each applicant make a statutory declaration as to his identity, and possibly this was sufficient.

Carbolic Preparations.—The limitations of the sales of these preparations was discussed in private.

Increased Duties.—Mr. Tilly urged the Central Committee to keep this matter in view. It was only in Melbourne that action could be taken. Mr. Bailey said that in each State a protest could be made and evidence given before the Commission.

The matter was referred to the Central Executive to advise the States when action was deemed to be necessary.

Letter from Mr. Forster.—Mr. A. Forster wrote thanking the Conference for the very kind letter of sympathy. He was very disappointed at not being able to be present at the various meetings, and although feeling better, his medical adviser would not yet allow him to come into the city.

Thanks to New South Wales.—Mr. C. E. Towl said that it was his pleasing duty to tender to Mr. Wadsworth and the Sydney pharmacists the hearty thanks of all the delegates for the manner in which they had been received anad entertained during the Conference. They had almost been killed with kindness. Nothing but good feeling had prevailed, and he was sure that such gatherings would do much to break down the barriers that might have existed and prevented their harmonious and reciprocal working. He looked upon the Sydney Conference of 1914 as a historical meeting, and one that would bear fruit in after years. Mr. Porter seconded the vote of thanks, and said that he was pleased to see the good feeling that existed among pharmacists. Mr. Tilly thanked Mr. Wadsworth on behalf of Western Australia, and Mr. Case returned thanks for Queensland. The delegates then adjourned to lunch on the invitation of Mr. C. E. Towl, and during the afternoon most of the delegates from other States were on their homeward journey.

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BY THE

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NOTICES.

Feb. 24.—Nominations close Election four members of Council of Pharmaceutical Society.

Mar. 2-3.—Preliminary Examination.

„ 4-7.—Intermediate Examination.

„ 8-11.—Final Examination.

„ 4.—Council Pharmaceutical Society 11 a.m.

„ 10.—Sections Metropolitan Association.

„ 11.—Pharmacy Board, 11 a.m.

„ 12.—Central Executive Metropolitan Association, 10 a.m.

„ 18.—P.D.L. Directors, 11 a.m.

„ 25.—Annual Meeting Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m

OPTICAL CLASS.

The second course of lectures will commence about the middle of April. Applications for admission to the course should be forwarded to the secretary. Fee, £5 5s

Editorial.

The Sydney Conferences.

An important conference between the Federal Committee of the British Medical Association in Australia and representative pharmacists from all the States took place in Sydney on February 4.

For obvious reasons this conference was held in private, but this much can be said. First, the pharmaceutical delegates were most courteously and cordially received by their medical brethren, and were congratulated by the chairman on the able and business-like manner in which they brought forward the various matters to be discussed; and second, the practical results of the conference were of an entirely satisfactory nature to both bodies.

To discuss more fully the actual work of the conference would be to commit a breach of faith with the Federal Committee, who rightly and wisely decided that the greater part of the deliberations should not be discussed in public.

On one or two points, however, such reticence is not necessary. To mention one of these. The pharmaceutical delegates freely undertook to support the profession in legislating against the treatment of syphilitic diseases except by duly qualified medical practitioners. Upon this attitude towards a dangerous disease they were warmly commended by the doctors present.

The pharmacists also brought forward a scheme for a closer working relationship between the two bodies, and although no definite resolutions were carried the announcement by the chairman that the secretaries of the B.M.A. and the pharmaceutical authorities in each State should get into touch with one another and arrange annual conferences was an indication that the Federal Committee favoured the suggestion placed before it.

Apart from the useful and valuable work actually accomplished, the future possibilities likely to arise out of the conference must not be under-estimated. The various discussions were of a friendly and helpful nature, with no discordant note, and if pharmacists are true to themselves and the best traditions of their calling, nothing but

good can come out of the conference, which has just been concluded.

Reciprocity.

So much has been written and talked about this subject during the past twenty years that it becomes almost a wearisome task to have to refer to it again. Recent events, however, made it imperative to convene a conference of Pharmacy Boards in order to clear away some misunderstandings which had arisen in consequence of the altered position in Victoria. The points at issue having been explained, the various delegates at once saw the peculiar position of the Victorian Board, and after expressing regret that reciprocity privileges between Victoria and other Boards had to be restricted to an examination basis, settled down to the conclusion that after all the change was not going to affect many people.

After the sentimental side of the case had been fully ventilated, much useful work was accomplished, and the delegates returned to their respective States with several resolutions which should do much to ensure the smooth working of the reciprocal arrangements.

The position now is that Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania reciprocate with all the other States and New Zealand on an examination basis. New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia and New Zealand reciprocate with each other on the whole register, and with the other States on an examination basis.

There is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question as to what is a "Certificate of Competency." All arguments are, however, beside the question. Each State is bound by its legal advisers, and every Board is bound by the dictates of common sense to abide by the interpretation of its Act by the Crown Solicitor. In a few years' time the matter will right itself. Good feeling between the States is essential to progress, and it is very gratifying that the various delegates, although freely expressing their sentiments, frankly admitted that the Victorian Board, in entering into fresh agreements with the original reciprocating boards, had no option but to adopt the only course open to it.

The Month.

Shops and Factories Bill.

The clauses in the amending Shops and Factories Bill, which the Minister of Labor promised pharmacists he would move, were duly agreed to in the Victorian Legislative Assembly on February 12. When the Bill went to the Legislative Council on the following day the members refused to deal with it, and it therefore lapsed.

An Important Appeal Case.

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia is to be congratulated on the result of its appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of Young v. McLean. In his judgment, the Chief Justice clearly emphasised the fact that the Pharmacy Act is intended to protect the public from unqualified persons, and he had no hesitation in reversing the decision of the court below. Such judicial interpretations are of value to all the States, and it is very satisfactory to have on record a judgment of a Supreme Court so clear and lucid, and having such an important bearing on the position of unqualified persons assuming titles to which they have no legal right.

Eight p.m. Closing.

According to a report in this issue a Williamstown pharmacist was fined during the month for a breach of the Early Closing Regulations. The magistrate imposed a nominal penalty of 5s. In doing so he observed that had the door been closed when the customer came in, the complaint would have been dismissed, but as the door was ajar a technical offence had been committed. Apparently, even though customers are in the shop at 8 p.m., the door must be promptly closed at that hour. If it is left open there is a chance of a prosecution being instituted. The point is a small one, but from the number of inquiries made it is evident that many pharmacists are not clear upon the matter.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT

of the

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA FOR THE YEAR 1913.

The Board have the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year 1913 for the information of the Honourable the Chief Secretary:—

The Annual Election to fill the five vacancies on the Board created by resignation and retirement by effluxion of time was held on 11th February, 1913. Five candidates were nominated for the three ordinary vacancies, and on a poll being taken the voting resulted as follows:—

Sayer, Arthur Ernest	437
Gulliver, George Ekins	390
Buckhurst, Frank	344
Imes, Charles Gideon	172
Chapman, Alick Atkinson	154

Messrs. Sayer, Gulliver, and Buckhurst were, therefore, declared elected for the ensuing three years.

For the extraordinary vacancy (two years' term) Mr. Wallace M. Jewkes was nominated, and was returned unopposed. For the second extraordinary vacancy (one year term) there were two nominations, and the voting resulted as follows:—

Fleay, William Henry	318
Craven, Arthur Thomas	187

Mr W. H. Fleay was, therefore, declared duly elected. The appointments were subsequently confirmed by the Governor-in-Council, and published in the Government Gazette.

Country Representation.—One result of the election was the return of two country members (Messrs. Fleay and Sayer) to the Board, which for some time past had consisted of metropolitan members only. When the original Board was appointed in 1877, provision was made for country representation, and it is satisfactory to record the fact that the country districts are now again officially represented on the Board.

Appointment of President and Treasurer.—At the first meeting of the Board after the election, held on 12th February, 1913, Mr. Charles L. Towl was elected President, and Mr. A. P. Bailey, Honorary Treasurer.

Resignation of the Registrar.—At the January meeting of the Board, it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Harry Shillinglaw, as secretary and registrar, which was accepted at the special meeting held on December 23, date from 31st January. Mr. Shillinglaw, in recognition of his 35 years' service, was granted six months' leave of absence on full pay, and Mr. C. L. Butchers, who had been Mr. Shillinglaw's assistant for the past fifteen years, was appointed acting-registrar, as and from 1st February, 1913.

Appointment of Registrar.—Mr. C. L. Butchers, after fulfilling the duties of Acting-Registrar for the six months during which Mr. Shillinglaw was on leave of absence, was appointed Secretary and Registrar, as and from 1st August, 1913, on which date Mr. Shillinglaw finally severed his connection with the Board.

Retirement of Old Members.—At the meeting of the Board held on January 8, the resignation of Dr. Farmer and Messrs. Francis and Ogg were received, and an intimation was received from Messrs. Lacey and Strutt, the retiring members, that they did not intend to seek re-election. The retirement of these members, some of whom had been valued members of the Board for many years, was greatly regretted, and a minute was recorded in the books expressing appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them as honorary examiners and members of the Board during their lengthy term of office. As a mark of esteem, a complimentary dinner was tendered to the retiring members by the pharmacists of Victoria, and a large and representative number attended from all parts of the State in recognition of the long and honourable services rendered by those gentlemen.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following examiners were re-appointed at the February meeting:—

Preliminary Examination: Mr. James Clezy, M.A.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry: Mr. D. Avery, B.Sc., Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.

Materia Medica: Mr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D.

Botany: Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A.

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THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED,

41 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

Dear Sir,—I should be glad if you would instruct your representative to call upon me relative to Life Insurance.

Name.....

Age next Birthday..... Occupation.....

Amount..... Address.....

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GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

1 Dozen	and under	12 Dozen	...	15s. 0d.	per	Dozen.
12 ,,	,,	30 ,,	...	14s. 3d.	,,	
30 ,,	,,	60 ,,	...	13s. 6d.	,,	
60 ,,	and over	... ...	...	12s. 9d.	,,	

Minimum Retail Price strictly maintained at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

Goods delivered free in Melbourne and Suburbs.
Country Orders F.O.B. Melbourne.
2½ per cent. discount for cash within thirty days of delivery.

Orders sent to **TWENTIETH CENTURY MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY PTY. LTD., 495 Collins St., Melbourne,** will receive immediate attention.

N.B.—As the rights for New South Wales belong to a different proprietary, the Mixture supplied by the Company may not be sold in or sent into New South Wales, but may be sold in or sent into any other State. We, however, act as agents for the Proprietors of the Mixture for New South Wales, and will quote prices for and supply such Mixture on application.

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The Small but Great Pill for

Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Worms.

A SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED PILL.

Put up in Two Sizes, at following wholesale prices :—

LARGE SIZE—Under 1 gross	15/- per dozen,	less 2½	per cent.
1 gross	15/- ,,	5	,,
2½ gross	15/- ,,	10	,,
5 gross	15/- ,,	15	,,
Retail Price	1/6 per bottle.		

SMALL SIZE—10/- per dozen, with same rate of discounts. Retail Prices 1/- per bottle.

2½% discount for cash within 30 days of delivery.

Goods Delivered Free in Melbourne and Suburbs and the Country. Orders sent to

Twentieth Century Manufacturing & Agency Co. Pty. Ltd.,

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Will receive immediate attention.

THOS. DUFF & BROS.

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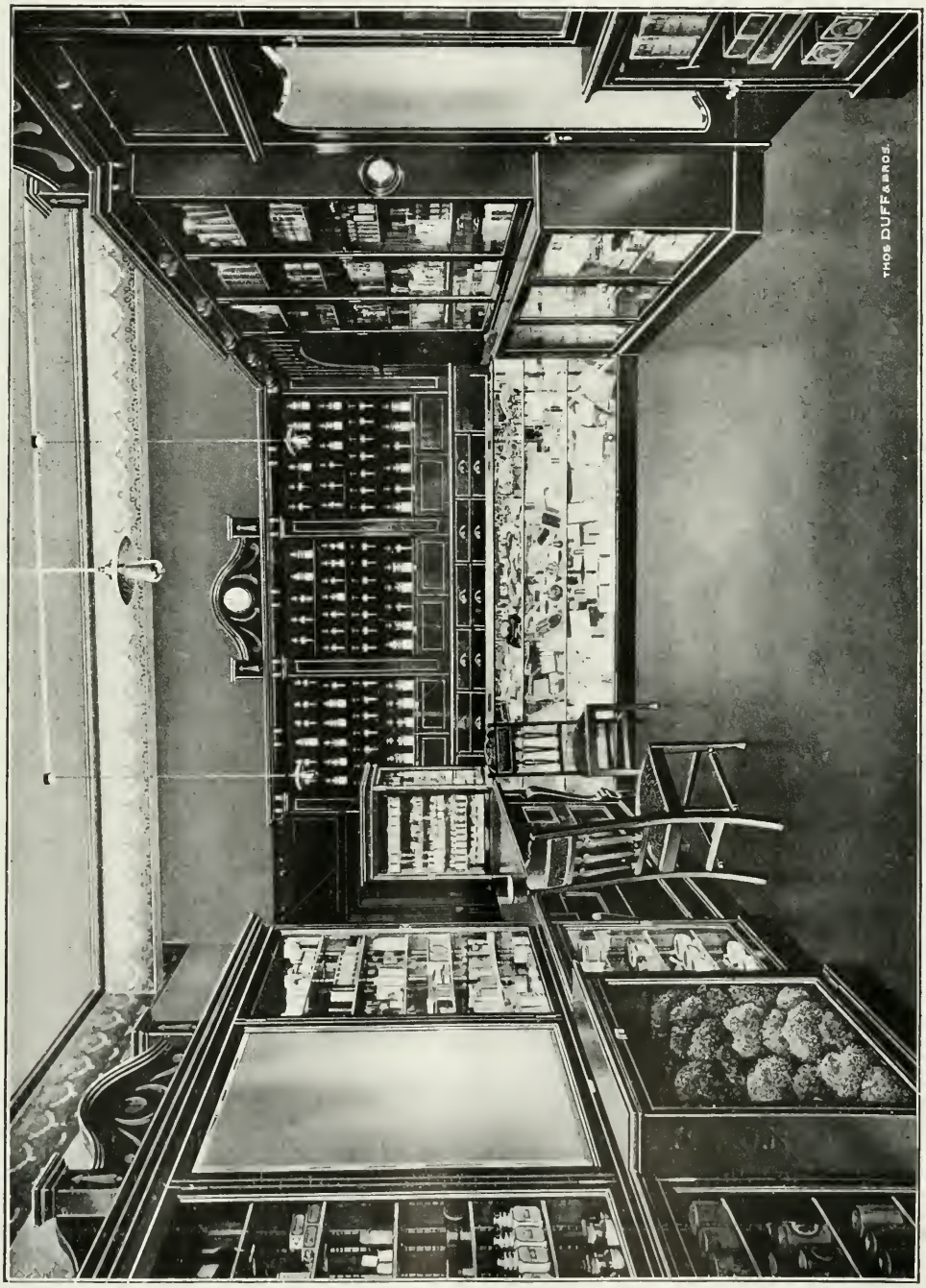
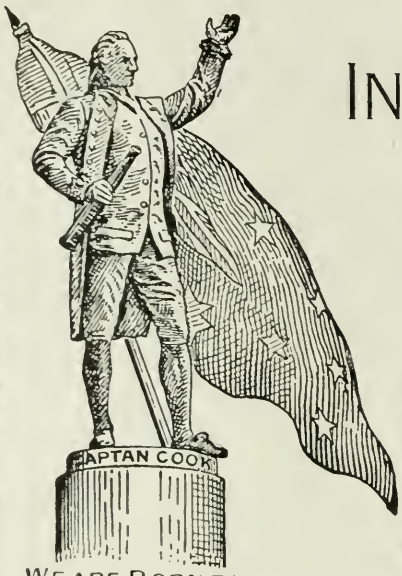
Have Removed to their New "Island" Factory,

Corner WILLIAM & DUDLEY STS., MELBOURNE WEST

Take North Melbourne (Green) Tram along Elizabeth Street, and alight at Capel Street.
Our Factory is only one minute's walk away.



Interior of Shop Front fitted up by us for Messrs. J. A. Jones & Co., Essendon.



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CHEMISTS' INDEMNITY POLICIES A SPECIALITY.

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BRANCHES:

Sydney (H.O.), Brisbane, Perth, Rockhampton, Ballarat, Bendigo (Vic). Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, Townsville, Geelong (Vic.)

The members of the Board have acted as Honorary Examiners in the Final Examination, (Practical Pharmacy, etc.), which is held quarterly and generally extends over four days. In carrying out this important portion of their duties, the members of the Board have devoted a large amount of time and attention to the systematic examination of candidates presenting themselves for the qualifying examination.

Examinations.—During the year 1913, ten examinations have been held, at which a total of 207 candidates presented themselves. The examinations have been conducted in accordance with the syllabus of work laid down by the regulations, and the recommendations of Mr. V. Tanner, P.M., referred to in the previous report, have been given effect to.

The Preliminary Examination.—The number of candidates who presented themselves during 1913 was 90, as against 74 in 1912. The Preliminary Examination has been held under local supervision in many country districts, and this has been both a convenience and saving of expense to those attending. The Junior and Public Examination certificates of the Melbourne University in any of the compulsory subjects are accepted by the Board in lieu of the Preliminary Examination. The regulation, allowing candidates for the Preliminary Examination to pass in three subjects at one examination and to take the remaining two at subsequent examinations, has been availed of in a number of cases, and without affecting the standard of the examination, has proved a useful concession to students.

During the year the syllabus of this examination was carefully considered by the Board, and a file of papers on the subject was referred to Dr. J. A. O'Brien, the Government visitor to the examinations. Dr. O'Brien stated that, in his opinion, the standard should be raised, as the future pharmacist was preparing to become a member of a learned profession, and it was, therefore, necessary that his educational requirements should reach a high standard, at least equal to the minimum range offered by the Junior Public Examination. In accordance with Dr. O'Brien's recommendations, the Board asked the examiner to increase the standard in Algebra and Euclid, and to revise the requirements in the other subjects. The examination has, in consequence, been considerably strengthened, and the requirements in the different subjects made more uniform. Candidates in future will be required to obtain a percentage of 50 to obtain a pass in any subject, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. for the whole examination.

Latin as a Compulsory Subject. — The Board has been advised that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has abolished Latin as a compulsory subject in the Preliminary Examination, and has included it in the list of optional subjects. The Board is not yet prepared to recommend the adoption of a similar course with regard to the Victorian Preliminary Examination.

The Examination for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy.—Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany, both written and oral. During 1913 two examinations were held, at which 64 candidates presented themselves, and 24 passed.

The examiners have, during the year, revised the syllabus, and, in accordance with the agreement arrived at between the States, any candidate obtaining 60 per cent. of marks in any two subjects, and 40 per cent. in the remaining subject, is eligible to present himself at any subsequent examination in the subject in which he has failed. To meet the wishes of a number of students who had failed, the Board decided to hold a special supplementary examination in March, 1913.

The Final Qualifying Examination.—During the year the number of persons who presented themselves was 53, of whom 31 passed. A revision of the work required of candidates in the Final Examination was undertaken by the examiners, and has been incorporated in the new Regulations.

The Medical Act, Part III.—In administering this Act, the Board has consistently kept in view its obligation to the public, and wherever offences have been reported immediate investigations have been made. In one glaring case, where a person was carrying on business without being registered, the magistrate imposed a penalty of £5, with £2 5s. 6d. costs. The legal expenses in this case amounted to £15, although the solicitor, in view of the inadequate costs awarded by the court, reduced his charges by fifty per cent. Several other cases were inquired into; some were groundless, and in others the offences were of a minor nature, in which it was thought a warning was sufficient. During the year the Board thought it desirable to follow the procedure of the South Australian and Western Australian Boards, and to adopt a uniform apprenticeship indenture. The Regulations under the Act having proved to be out of date, careful consideration was given to their revision. So many alterations were found to be necessary that a new set of Regulations was adopted, and these were forwarded to the Department for approval at the end of the year. The Honourable Mr. Justice Cussen courteously consulted the President and Registrar on several occasions in reference to the consolidation of the Act. During the year the syllabus of the various examinations has been revised by the examiners, and is included in the new Regulations above referred to. Several applications of registration on Foreign diplomas have been granted, subject to the applicant passing the Final Qualifying Examination before the Board. Amongst these were applicants from the Universities of Copenhagen, Malta, and Pennsylvania.

Recognition of Schools and Colleges under Section 88 of the Medical Act, 1890.—The Board has continued to recognise the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines at Ballarat and Bendigo, and the Castlemaine Technical School as schools within the

meaning of Section 88, sub-section 4, of the Medical Act, 1890, Part III., providing instruction in the subjects of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany. While the majority of pharmaceutical students attend the lectures at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, the recognition of the Schools of Mines, in the districts referred to, has proved a convenience to those students who are unable to come to Melbourne to attend the complete course at the College of Pharmacy.

The Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria.—In accordance with the direction of Clause 86 of the Medical Act, 1890, the Board has in the month of January in every year issued the "Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria." On the 31st December, 1913, it contained the names of 917 pharmaceutical chemists. The names of nine deceased persons have been erased from the Register, in accordance with the provisions of Section 84 of the Act, and eight names were in addition erased for non-compliance of Section 84, in not furnishing the required alteration of address. During the year 45 new names were added to the Register.

Registration under Inter-state Reciprocity.—Under the Reciprocity Agreement entered into between the Pharmacy Boards of New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Victoria, 61 certificates of competency have been issued to persons registered in Victoria who have applied for registration in the other States. Of this number 42 were issued to persons applying for registration in New South Wales, 9 to persons applying for registration in South Australia, 6 in Queensland, and 4 in Western Australia.

Reciprocity with Tasmania and New Zealand. Negotiations with the Pharmacy Boards of Tasmania and New Zealand resulted at the close of the year in reciprocity agreements being entered into between the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and the Pharmacy Boards of Tasmania and New Zealand respectively, recognising each other's Qualifying Examination certificates as qualifications for registration. Victorian certificates are now accepted in Great Britain, and in all the Australian States and the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Reciprocity Conditions.—The Crown Solicitor having advised that the words "Certificate or Diploma of Competency" in Section 88, sub-section III., of the Medical Act, 1890, must be construed as meaning a certificate or diploma by examination, the Board found it necessary to slightly revise its reciprocal agreement with the States of New South Wales and South Australia. A conference of the various Boards was held and the altered conditions explained, and negotiations are now in course of completion for a fresh reciprocal agreement in accordance with the opinion given by the Crown Solicitor.

Health Board Advisory Committee.—In July a communication was forwarded to the Board of Health suggesting that, if it were intended to reconstitute the present Board of Public Health, it would be an advantage if provision were made for pharmaceutical representation on the Expert Advisory Board, which it was proposed to appoint. A reply was received from the Department, stating that it had no knowledge of any proposal to alter the constitution of the existing Board.

Melbourne College of Pharmacy.—The Council of the College being desirous of extending the present buildings, the Board, as one of the bodies in which the land is vested, gave its consent to the proposed additions, which have since been completed at a cost of £1000, and which, when equipped, will greatly add to the efficiency of the College.

The Poisons Acts.—The administration of the Poisons Acts has entailed a large amount of work. During the year 1913, certificates were granted to 162 persons in country districts as dealers in poisons. The reports furnished by the police in all cases of deaths from poisons are closely investigated to see that the provisions of the Act have been complied with, and where any breaches of the Acts have occurred prosecutions have followed. The services of the police and an inspector from the Board of Health have been availed of as far as possible, and this has resulted in a number of persons being warned against committing breaches of the Act. At the same time, the Board feel that a systematic inspection throughout the State should be made by a whole-time inspector acting under the direction of the Board. Insufficient funds have prevented the Board from undertaking this work during the past year. A large number of complaints have, however, been investigated, and many of these have been found groundless. In one very glaring case, where a prosecution was undertaken, the police magistrate inflicted a nominal penalty of 5s. Upon the inadequacy of the fine being brought under the notice of the Attorney-General, he advised the Board that he was unable to interfere with the decision of the magistrate, but intimated that in future, in difficult cases, the services of the Crown Law Department would be available if the Board so desired.

Lysol Poisoning.—The increasing number of fatalities through the improper use of lysol was a matter of anxiety to the Board in the early part of the year. Although lysol was a scheduled poison (Part II.), the Board had no power, according to the Crown Solicitor, to place it in Part I., and require it to be signed for. Other suggestions to curtail its illegitimate use were considered, and had to be discarded as impracticable. The Board, believing the popularity of this poison, as a suicidal agent, to be due to the prominence given to it in the public press, decided to approach the proprietors of the metropolitan and country press, and ask them to abstain from referring to lysol by name in reports of poisoning cases. In every case the wishes of the Board were observed, with the result that there was an immediate falling off in the number of cases dealt with. The action of the press in this matter is deserving of special mention.

and late in the year a letter of thanks was forwarded to the various newspapers for their assistance in helping the Board to minimise the fatal results arising out of the injudicious use of this poison.

Fly Destroyers and the Poisons Act.—At the December meeting the Board was asked to give a ruling as to whether Arsenical Fly killers, such as "Daisy" and "Fly Pie," required to be signed for or not. There was considerable doubt as to the correct procedure. The President said that the present schedule to the Poisons Act was somewhat contradictory, and the Board was endeavouring to have it amended. He ruled that the articles referred to were "Arsenical Preparations," and therefore came under Part II. of the Second Schedule. Other members supported the President's ruling, and it was decided to draw attention to the matter in the report of the Board's proceedings.

Sale of Vermin Poisons.—The Chief Inspector, Vermin Destruction Act (Mr. Allan), asked the Board if the secretary of a Rabbit League could purchase strychnine for vermin destruction, and supply such poison to members only. The secretary saw Mr. Allan and explained the provisions of the Act to him. Mr. Allan promised to ask his inspectors to warn persons handling scheduled poisons that the provisions of the Poisons Act must be observed. A rabbit league is in no different position to any other unqualified person so far as the Act is concerned, and, as ample facilities are provided to obtain poisons through the ordinary channels, the Board consider that in any case it is undesirable to extend the avenues through which unrestricted access to dangerous poison is obtained.

Anomalies in the Poisons Acts.—The Board conferred with the Honourable Mr. Justice Cussen on several occasions during the year in reference to a number of anomalies in the Poisons Acts, which it was thought desirable should be rectified when the consolidating Bill was introduced. In several of them his Honor concurred, but the additional power asked for to enable the Board to transfer a poison from Part I. of the schedule to Part II., and vice versa, was a matter on which his Honor deemed special Parliamentary sanction to be necessary. A clause to provide for this was accordingly drafted, and approved by the Cabinet, but a change of Government occurred before the Bill was reached in the House. The Board trust that the clause referred to will receive the approval of the legislature during the forthcoming session.

The Poisons Schedules.—In anticipation of the above-mentioned Bill becoming law, the Board convened a meeting of a Departmental Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Percy Wilkinson, Federal Analyst, Dr. E. Robertson, chairman of the Board of Public Health, Dr. R. H. Cole, coroner, and the President, Treasurer, and Registrar of the Board, to draw up an amended schedule. After careful consideration the committee unanimously decided to recommend the adoption of the following schedule:—

POISONS ACT.
SECOND SCHEDULE.

First Part.

To be labelled with the name of the article the word "poison," the name and address of the seller, and not to be sold to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by a person known to both parties, and on every sale of such articles the seller must, before delivery, enter, or cause to be entered in the Poison Book, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is required, these entries being attested by the signature of the purchaser and of the witness (if required).

Aconite, Aconitine and its salts, and all preparations or admixtures thereof.

Alkaloids.—All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and poisonous glucosides not specifically named in this Schedule, and all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids and glucosides.

Arsenic, and its chemical compounds, and medicinal preparations containing 0.5 per centum or more of Arsenic, or any chemical compound thereof calculated as Arsenious Oxide (AS_2O_3).

Atropine, and its salts, and their preparations.

Belladonna, and all preparations or admixtures (except Belladonna plasters) containing 0.1 per centum or more of Belladonna Alkaloids.

Cantharides, Cantharidine, and all poisonous vesicating preparations thereof.

Chloral Hydrate, and solutions and preparations thereof.

Coca, Cocaine, and its salts and derivatives, and any preparation or admixture containing 1 per centum or more of Coca Alkaloids or their salts or derivatives.

Corrosive sublimate.

Cyanide of Potassium, all poisonous compounds of Cyanogen, and preparations or admixtures thereof.

Emetic Tartar, and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 per centum or more of Emetic Tartar.

Ergot of Rye, and preparations of Ergots.

Heroin, and its salts.

Morphine, and its salts, and its poisonous derivatives.

Nux Vomica, Strychnine* and its salts, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.2 per centum or more of Strychnine.

Opium, and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 per centum or more of Morphine.

Picrotoxin.

Prussic Acid, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0.1 per centum or more of Prussic Acid.

Savin, and its oil, and all preparations or admixtures containing savin or its oil.

Vermin-killers, if preparations of poisons the preparations of which are within this Part of this Schedule.

*Recommended that, in colouring Strychnine, 20 grains of Armenian Bole to 1 oz. of Strychnine be used.

Second Part.

To be labelled with the name of the article the word "poison" and the name and address of the seller.

Antimony, Chloride of.

Arsenical preparations, except Paris Green and other coloured paints and pigments.

Barium, salts of.
Belladonna, in all preparations or admixtures containing less than 0.1 per centum of Belladonna alkaloids; Belladonna Plaisters.
Cantharides, Tincture of.
Carbolic Acid, and liquid preparations of Carbolic Acid or its homologues containing more than 3 per centum of these substances.
Chloroform, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 20 per centum of Chloroform.
Coca, Cocaine and its salts and derivatives, in any preparation or admixture containing less than 1 per centum of coca alkaloids or their salts or derivatives.
Creosote.
Croton Oil.
Digitalis, and its preparations.
Elaterine.
Elaterium.
Essential Oil of Almonds (unless deprived of its Prussic Acid).
Emetic Tartar and all preparations and admixtures containing less than 1 per centum of Emetic Tartar.
Heroin, and its salts, in preparations or admixtures containing less than 0.1 per centum of Heroin.
Laudanum, Chlorodyne, and all preparations or admixtures containing less than 1 per centum of Morphine.
Lysol.
Mercury, Poisonous salts of; and all preparations or admixtures containing poisonous salts of Mercury.
Nitro-glycerine (medicinal).
Nux Vomica, and all preparations or admixtures containing less than 0.2 per centum of Strychnine.
Opium, and all preparations or admixtures thereof, containing less than 1 per centum of Morphine.
Oxalic Acid and poisonous Oxalates.
Paraldehyde.
Phosphorus, and all preparations or admixtures thereof (except matches and red phosphorus).
Precipitate, Red; and all Oxides of Mercury.
Precipitate, White.
Strophanthus, and its preparations.
Veronal, Proponal, Medinal, Tetronal, Trional, Dormiol, Sulphonal and all other synthetic hypnotic substances.
Vermin-Killers, if preparation of poisons, the preparations of which are within this Part of this Schedule.
Zinc Chloride.

Third Part.

In addition to the other provisions of the Poisons Act, only to be sold on the written prescription of a medical practitioner or registered dentist.

Chloral Hydrate, and solutions and preparations thereof.
Coca, Cocaine and its salts and derivatives, and any preparation or admixture thereof containing more than 0.1 per centum of coca alkaloids or their salts or derivatives.
Heroin, and its salts, in preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.1 per centum of Heroin.
Opium, Morphin, and its salts, in preparations or admixtures containing more than 0.2 per centum of Morphine.
Paraldehyde.
Veronal, Proponal, Medinal, Tetronal, Trional, Dormiol, Sulphonal, and all other synthetic hypnotic substances.

The sale or delivery of liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, or any of the enumerated poisons used as ingredients in veterinary medicines, provided that such liniments, ointments, preparations, or medicines, are delivered (in pursuance of a sale or otherwise) in good faith and not in evasions or attempted evasions of these Regulations, exempted from the provisions of the Regulations.

As the present schedule is to a great extent unworkable in practice, the Board trust that the recommendations of the Committee will be approved as soon as the necessary power is obtained to give effect to them.

Additions to the Poisons Schedule.—Several fatal cases having arisen in consequence of the unrestricted sale of certain powerful corrosive disinfectants the Board conferred with the Victorian Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association as to the desirability of including these in the second part of the schedule. A number of samples were analysed, and, after consideration, it was decided to recommend that "liquid preparations of carbolic acid (phenol) and its homologues containing more than 3 per cent. of those substances" be added to the list of scheduled poisons. The Chief Secretary having approved of the recommendation, a Proclamation to this effect was approved by the Executive Council on 30th June, 1913. On the same date, the addition of "phosphorous and all preparations and admixtures thereof (except matches)" was also proclaimed.

Hypnotic and Narcotic Drugs.—Attention having been drawn by Dr. W. Ernest Jones, Inspector-General of the Insane, to the increasing use of certain hypnotic and narcotic drugs, the Board decided to recommend the inclusion of the more dangerous of these in the Poisons Schedule, and submitted a further regulation requiring—

Chloral Hydrate and solutions and preparations thereof;
Cocaine and its salts and all preparations;
Diethyl Barbituric acid and other alkyl, aryl, and metallic derivative of barbituric acid, whether described as Veronal, Proponal, Medinal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation, and all poisonous Urethanes and Ureides;
Heroin and its salts;
Morphine and its salts;
Paraldehyde;
Sulphonal and its homologues, whether described as Trional, Tetronal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation,

only to be sold on the written prescription or order of a duly qualified medical practitioner. The additional Proclamation and Regulation was approved on 30th June, 1913. The effect of the Regulation has been to place a necessary restriction on the indiscriminate sale of these drugs.

U.F.S. Dispensaries and the Poisons Acts.—During the year attention was drawn to the neglect of certain U.F.S. Dispensaries to observe the provisions of the Poisons Act and regulations made thereunder, particularly with regard to the use of domestic bottles for the purpose of dispensing poisonous mixtures for external application. At a conference with the dispensaries, the requirements of the law in this respect were pointed out, and it is hoped that the dangerous practice referred to has now been discontinued.

Deleterious Medicines.—The Board desire to draw attention to section 94 of the Medical Act 1890, which is as follows:—

"The provisions of Part IV. of the Health Act 1890 shall extend to all articles usually taken and sold as medicines, and every adulteration of any such article shall be deemed an admixture deleterious to health; and any person whether registered under this Part of this Act or not who sells any such article adulterated shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have knowledge of such adulteration."

The preceding section applies the provision of the Act to corporations and societies, including dispensaries, and entails an obligation on all such bodies to see that all medicines sold are not adulterated, and are composed of ingredients in accordance with the demands of the purchaser.

National Health Insurance.—The Federal Statistician forwarded to the Board a list of questions in reference to the proposed Commonwealth scheme of National Health Insurance, and the Board was represented at a conference of pharmacists from all the States, when the replies to be submitted were considered. In forwarding the answers to the questions, the Board pointed out in a covering letter that, as administrators of the Medical Act, Part III., its first duty was to see that the rights of those registered under the Act were not prejudically affected by any scheme of National Health Insurance, and also that under any such system the dispensing of medicines should be placed entirely in the hands of qualified pharmacists and persons working under their direct control.

Special Report to the Honorable the Treasurer.—At the request of the Honorable the Treasurer, an officer of the Department was deputed to make an investigation of the affairs of the Board, and a special report was prepared and submitted to him for the information of the Treasurer. The opportunity was taken to outline the magnitude of the work undertaken by the Board in administering the various Acts of Parliament entrusted to its care, and to point out that, from an economic standpoint, the grant of £200 per annum was fully justified. On the recommendation of the auditor, a more up-to-date system of accounts was adopted at the beginning of the year. The income of the Board for 1913 was £739 10s. 2d., and the expenditure £760 19s. A duly audited financial statement was submitted by the Hon. Treasurer at the end of the year in accordance with the Regulations, and a copy of this has been forwarded to the Hon. the Chief Secretary.

Board Meetings.—Fifteen meetings of the Board were held during the year, in addition to the examinations. The attendances have been as follows:—A. R. Bailey, 14; †F. Buckhurst, 14; *R. P. Francis, 1; *P. W. Farmer, 1; †W. H. Fleay (Ballarat), 10; †G. E. Gulliver, 12; †W. M. Jewkes, 11; *J. Lacey, 1; †A. E. Sayer (Bendigo), 11; *S. S. Strutt, 1; C. E. Towl, 15.

*Retired January, 1913.

†Elected February, 1913.

Appended are the details of the work performed during the past year.

CHAS. E. TOWL, President.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Examination was formerly conducted by the Board, but on the passing of the amended regulation of the 1st January, 1882, making it compulsory to pass the Preliminary Examination before apprenticeship, Mr. James Clezy, M.A., was appointed examiner, and has since continued to perform the duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

The candidates for this examination were:—

From 1880 to	Students entered.	Passed.
1899 (inclusive)	1663	771
1900	94	37
1901	68	30
1902	58	21
1903	74	23
1904	99	39
1905	82	35
1906	89	30
1907	89	32
1908	142	65
1909	96	47
1910	92	47
1911	91	42
1912	74	19
1913	90	30
	2911	1268

Examinations for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy.—Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany.—Before examiners appointed by the Board. Examiners: Chemistry and practical chemistry, D. Avery, B.Sc., A. W. Craig, M.A. Materia Medica, F. Hobill Cole, M.D. Botany, Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A. During the year 1913 the number of students who presented themselves for examination was as follows:—Chemistry and practical chemistry, 64 entered, 24 passed; materia medica and botany, 64 entered, and 24 passed.

Modified Examination. The qualifications for this examination are:—"Having served a period of not less than three years' apprenticeship, commencing three months at least before the date of the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1876 (1st January, 1877), either with a chemist and druggist or with a recognised licentiate apothecary, or in a public hospital. The following are the number of candidates who presented themselves:—From the year 1880 to 1913.—Entered, 164; passed, 106.

Final Examination. Practical Pharmacy.—The qualifications necessary before being eligible for this examination are:—Having passed the preliminary examination before apprenticeship, and served for not less than four years as an apprentice in the business of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist or homeopathic chemist, etc., and having attended one course of lectures and passed examinations in each of the following subjects at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, or some school or College of Pharmacy recognised by the Board; materia medica, botany, chemistry, and practical pharmacy." Four examinations are held during the year. The members of the Board conduct the Final Examination, and have acted as honorary examiners since the passing of the Act in 1876.

From 1883 to 1899	.. 513	entered..	271	passed
In 1900	.. 66	„	29	„
„ 1901	.. 62	„	23	„
„ 1902	.. 70	„	27	„
„ 1903	.. 59	„	24	„
„ 1904	.. 60	„	32	„
„ 1905	.. 50	„	25	„
„ 1906	.. 34	„	18	„
„ 1907	.. 31	„	23	„
„ 1908	.. 19	„	11	„
„ 1909	.. 38	„	26	„
„ 1910	.. 30	„	19	„
„ 1911	.. 29	„	21	„
„ 1912	.. 55	„	24	„
„ 1913	.. 53	„	31	„
	1169		604	

REGISTRATION.

In the year 1899 the total number of pharmaceutical chemists registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1876, was 1257

1900	36
1901	29
1902	35
1903	28
1904	30
1905	28
1906	23
1907	31
1908	19
1909	29
1910	18
1911	32
1912	20
1913	15
	1670

From January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1879, 627 names were registered. Since January 1, 1880, 1043 names have been added to the Register. Of these 503 passed the Final and 73 the Modified Examination of Victoria; 172 were registered under certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and 20 under the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland; 15 qualified by foreign diplomas, and 131 were registered by virtue of having been in business at or before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1876; 17 were registered under certificates from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, 13 under South Australian certificates; 5 under Western Australian certificates; and 4 under Queensland certificates.

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES.

The Registered Apprentices on the 31st of December, 1899, numbered	676
1900	34
1901	18
1902	16
1903	21
1904	24
1905	26
1906	20
1907	33
1908	41
1909	32
1910	31
1911	26
1912	29
1913	33
	1060

Late Dispensing Fee.

Pharmacists who are charging a late dispensing fee for medicines dispensed after 8 p.m. will be wise if they observe a due moderation in carrying out what is in principle a very fair charge. At the conference with the B.M.A. one doctor stated that he prescribed three calomel powders a little after 8 p.m. The patient, at 8.30 p.m., went to a pharmacist, who asked for a late dispensing fee of 2s. 6d., in addition to the ordinary charge. Such a charge was not justified, and was contrary to the decision of the metropolitan association. It will only cause medical men to carry more medicines round with them, and will tend to place pharmacists generally in a wrong light with the public. That an extra charge is reasonable, no one can deny, but to unduly strain the new practice at its inception may lead to results which will be as unexpected as they are unfortunate.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council have the honour to present the following report of its proceedings for the year 1913:—

The fifty-sixth annual meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on the 26th March, 1913, when the report and statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1912 were received and adopted.

Retiring Members of Council, and Auditors.

Messrs. A. R. Bailey, J. Champion, W. C. Kernot and D. Rankin, who retired by effluxion of time, were duly re-elected without opposition. Messrs. Strangward and Woodward were also re-elected auditors.

Office-bearers.

At the meeting of the Council held on March 31st, Mr. A. R. Bailey was elected president, Mr. George Francis vice-president, Mr. E. G. Owen, honorary treasurer, and Mr. D. Rankin honorary librarian. The following committees were appointed—Education and Business: Messrs. Champion, Cossar, Imes and Pickford. Finance—Messrs. Champion, Pickford and Taylor. Mr. Samuel Baird was reappointed returning officer.

The College Staff.

The College Teaching Staff for 1913 was appointed as follows:—

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.—Director of the Chemical Laboratory and Lecturer in Chemistry to Dental and Pharmaceutical Students.

Mr. T. E. Turner, Ph.C.—Lecturer in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy to Pharmaceutical Students.

Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S. (Eng.)—Lecturer in Botany to Pharmaceutical Students, and in Materia Medica to third year Medical and Veterinary Students of the Melbourne University.

Mr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D.—Lecturer in Practical Pharmacy to third year Medical and Veterinary Students of the Melbourne University.

Mr. F. T. Parry, Ph.C.—Demonstrator and Assistant.

Mr. B. L. Stanton, Ph.C.—Lecturer, Tutorial Classes.

College Lectures.

The Lectures commenced on the first Monday in February and continued up to the end of November.

The enrolments were as follow:—

Pharmaceutical	28
Medical	48
Dental	33
Veterinary	2
Extra Laboratory	61
Special Pharmacy	13
Optical	27
	212

Intermediate Examination.

The examinations for the Certificate of the College were held in June and December. Sixty-four candidates presented themselves, and of these 24 passed. During the year the syllabus of the examination was revised by the lecturers and a new method of allocating the marks adopted. The altered arrangements were fixed to come into operation on March 1st, 1914.

College Class Prizes.

The following awards were made in December, 1913, by the examiners:—

CHEMISTRY.

Silver Medal.—Miss Ethel E. Drew.
Bronze Medal.—Miss Aldyth D. Longmore.
Certificate of Honour.—Miss Ethel L. Marrison.
Lecturer's Prize.—Miss A. D. Longmore.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Silver Medal.—Miss Ethel E. Drew.
Bronze Medal.—Mr. Alex. F. Turner.
Certificate of Honour.—Miss Emily I. Craig.
Lecturer's Prize.—Mr. Alex. F. Turner.

BOTANY.

Silver Medal.—Miss Ethel E. Drew.
Bronze Medal.—Miss Aldyth D. Longmore.
Certificate of Honour.—Miss Ethel L. Marrison.
Lecturer's Prize.—Miss A. D. Longmore.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

The Gold Medal presented by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was awarded to Miss Ethel Drew, who obtained an aggregate of 528 marks at the December Intermediate Examination, and an average of 88 per cent. This has only been exceeded once, Mr. H. C. Dod having obtained an average of 90 per cent. in 1903. Miss Drew is the second lady student to win the Gold Medal. In 1897 it was awarded to Miss Jane B. Wollen (now Mrs. Henry).

THE PHARMACY PRIZE.

No student having obtained the required percentage of 75 per cent., the President's Pharmacy Prize (Gold Medal) was not awarded.

HERBARIUM PRIZE.

There were no entries for the C. R. Blackett Memorial Prize for the best Herbarium.

Lecturers' Reports.

The work of the year is reviewed by the Lecturers in their annual reports, which were published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for December, 1913.

Representation on the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. F. Hobill Cole was again nominated as the representative of the College on the Faculty of Medicine for the year 1913. The Council note with satisfaction that Dr. Cole's connection with

the College as lecturer to medical students now extends over a period of 25 years.

Retirement of the Secretary.—

At the meeting of the Council held on February 5, Mr. H. Shillinglaw tendered his resignation, which was accepted as from March 31, 1913. The Council at the March meeting voted Mr. Shillinglaw an allowance of full salary for six months, and at the termination of this the allowance was continued at a reduced amount for a further term of six months. Mr. C. L. Butchers, the society's accountant, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Shillinglaw.

Associate Members.

Alterations in the Articles of Association were adopted at an extraordinary meeting held on March 26, and confirmed at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting, held on April 16, providing for the admission of Associate Members of the Society at an annual subscription of 10/6. The Council are glad to report that a number of apprentices and assistants have taken advantage of this provision and have affiliated themselves to the Society.

Reduction of Entrance Fee.

The Council decided to reduce the entrance fee from £1/1/- to 10/6, in the hope that this would result in an increase in membership.

Entertaining Expenses.

In consequence of an opinion received from the solicitor, the Council decided not to hold the annual conversazione last year, and the prizes to the successful students were distributed at the annual meeting, held on March 26. The question of expending monies for entertaining was again considered at a later date, when the solicitor, after hearing the full facts of the case, expressed the opinion that the Council was justified in authorising the expenditure of money for entertaining purposes, provided that such expense was incidental to any of the objects of the society's Memorandum of Association.

Hour of Annual Meeting.

At the last annual meeting a resolution was carried recommending the Council to hold the annual meeting at 8.30 p.m. instead of at 11 a.m. The Council considered the matter and decided to adopt the recommendation.

Optical Class.

In conjunction with the Victorian Optical Association a new course of lectures on optometry was conducted during the year. Mr. Craig was appointed lecturer for the first course, for which 27 students entered. At the examination at the end of the course 14 candidates presented themselves, and 9 passed. The course resulted in a small profit to the Society after all expenses had been paid.

Additions to the Poisons Schedule.

The Council resolved to accord its support to the additions to the Poisons Schedule and the new regulations re Hypnotic and Narcotic Drugs recommended by the Pharmacy Board, and notes with satisfaction that these recommendations received the approval of the Governor in Council.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The Council was glad to take advantage of the presence in London of Messrs. R. P. Francis, Victor Say and T. P. Isaac during the jubilee meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in July, 1913, to appoint them to represent the Society. They were cordially received by the Executive. Mr. Francis forwarded an interesting account of the meeting for the information of the members.

Tutorial Classes.

In order to provide a course of evening instruction for students who have attended the regular course of daily lectures, but who have not passed the Intermediate Examination, the Council decided to establish a Tutorial Class for this purpose, and Mr. B. L. Stanton, Ph.C., was appointed lecturer. The fees for these classes were fixed at a low figure, and the Council believe that the extra facilities offered in this direction will be largely availed of by students requiring additional instruction to enable them to pass the Intermediate Examination.

Final Examination Class.

This class, under the direction of Mr. T. E. Turner, Ph.C., attracted an increased number of students last year, and the improved examination results show that the course of instruction provided is of considerable benefit to students.

The Lectorial Board.

The Lectorial Board of the College was reconstituted during the year and has been of great assistance to the Council in reporting on several matters which were referred to it. At the first meeting for the year Mr. A. W. Craig was appointed chairman and Mr. Sidney Plowman hon. secretary.

Local Science Committee.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the last Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, a Local Science Committee has been formed, consisting of the members of the Lectorial Board and Mr. C. E. Towl, president of the Pharmacy Board. The Science Committee has taken up the question of scholarships, and in order to promote original work amongst students, has formulated a scheme for awarding prizes by competitive examination at regular intervals to students of the College.

The Optical Bill.

This measure received the general endorsement of the Council which was represented at a deputation to the Chief Secretary to urge the early introduction of the measure. The Council decided to request the Victorian Optical Association to insert a clause in the Bill conserving the existing rights and privileges of registered pharmacists. Owing to a change of Government the Bill was dropped, but it will probably be one of the early measures to be considered next session.

The Journal of Pharmacy.

In March, 1913, an offer was received from Mr. Shillinglaw, the proprietor of the "Australa-

sian Journal of Pharmacy," to dispose of the goodwill and copyright of the Journal for £100. The Council carefully considered the matter from all aspects. Estimates were obtained, and although it was not anticipated that the Journal would show any large profit, it was considered that it would pay its way and would save the Society the expense of subsidising another Journal, as well as greatly reducing the printing and postage bills. Under the proposed conditions of sale the Society was to take over all the book-debts and to pay the proportion of these due to Mr. Shillinglaw (£181 12s. 6d.) as they were collected. This necessitated the advancing of £219 19s. 10d. towards the working account of the Journal, as the ordinary expenses had to be defrayed each month, whereas advertising contracts were only paid half-yearly and yearly. The Council decided to purchase the Journal on the terms stated, and Mr. C. L. Butchers was appointed editor and manager. Considerable improvements were made in the Journal, and the circulation was increased, and the Council has since received a number of letters from advertisers and others expressing their appreciation of the changes made. The Council trust that as the members of the Society are now the proprietors of the Journal, they will do all in their power to assist in making it a useful asset by recommending it to advertisers and in furnishing articles and items of news for publication. To those who have assisted in the literary work during the past year the best thanks are tendered.

Extension of College Building.

During the year considerable difficulty was experienced in providing the necessary accommodation for the various classes at the College, and the Council thought that the time had arrived to take a forward step and utilise the vacant block of land on the north side of the building. The Lectorial Board was invited to submit a list of the more urgent requirements, and upon receipt of this, a committee was appointed to consider the best means of giving effect to the recommendations made. It was decided to limit the expenditure on buildings to £1000. Mr. J. A. B. Koch, architect, was asked to draw up plans and submit an estimate of the cost. Tenders were then called, and the contract was let to Mr. J. S. G. Wright, at £998. Building operations were commenced in August, and the additions were completed towards the end of November. Arrangements were made with the Society's bankers to advance portion of the money, and the Building Trust Fund (£571) was devoted towards the cost of the additions. It was decided not to ask the Government for any assistance towards the cost of the new building. No funds are yet available for furnishing and equipment, but a committee has been appointed to consider the best manner in which this portion of the work can be carried out. The additions comprise a new Council room, library, extra lecture theatre, optical and microscopic room, research laboratory, pharmaceutical laboratory, and a room for fitting up a model pharmacy. It is intended to utilise the old Council room as a student's common room, the absence of which has been seriously felt in the past.

Revision of the Syllabus.

A new edition of the College Syllabus was authorised towards the close of the year, and this has since been published. It provides a large amount of additional information in reference to the curriculum examinations and the various classes established in connection with the College.

The Cork Duties.

The Council forwarded a protest to the Inter-State Commission against the imposition of further duties on chemists' corks, and the President was appointed to give evidence on behalf of the Society.

Revision of the Pharmacopœia.

The Honorable the Premier was requested to forward a communication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, urging that in the compilation, revision and publication of the British Pharmacopœia pharmacists should participate. This communication was forwarded to the Colonial Office, which has acknowledged the receipt of same, and has intimated that the letter has been referred to the General Medical Council for report.

Shops and Factories Bill.

A provision in the Amending Shops and Factories Bill, providing for a continuous 24 hours' absence from duty on the part of chemists' assistants, was the subject of several interviews with the Minister of Labour and the Chief Inspector of Factories. Members of the Council and others saw their Parliamentary representatives, with the result that the Minister agreed to exempt pharmacists from the provisions of the clause objected to. The Council subsequently decided to draft a Bill to remove pharmacists from the fourth schedule, and it is intended to make a special effort to have this measure passed when the next Factories Bill is introduced.

National Insurance Conference.

The Council was well represented at the Inter-State Conference on National Insurance, held in Melbourne in November, when a joint committee was formed to deal with this important matter. In forwarding the answers to the Federal Statistician's questions, opportunity was taken to bring under notice the severe curriculum which pharmists have to undergo, and to express the hope that this would be considered when the dispensary arrangements under the proposed scheme were being dealt with.

Alteration in College Terms.

With a view of bringing the College terms more into line with the University vacations, it was decided in future to provide for three terms instead of two. This alteration, it is thought, will facilitate the work of the lecturers and the students.

College Fees.

The question of increasing the present scale of fees was considered. Although the expenses

of conducting the College are now heavier, the Council felt reluctant to increase the present fee of £10 10s. It was decided to fix the fees at £6 for each of the three terms, with the proviso that if the full amount were paid in advance a rebate of 24s. would be allowed.

Analyst.

Mr. Albert H. Koch was appointed analyst to the Society, and undertook to make analyses for members at the rate of 5s. per sample. Several members have availed themselves of this privilege.

Scholarships.

The Government was asked to provide two scholarships for students presenting themselves at the Preliminary Examination of the Pharmacy Board. No definite reply has yet been received, but it is understood that the matter is still under consideration by the Education Department. Mr. Leete introduced the subject of a Scholarship Fund, and it was resolved that this be considered at the annual meeting. The Lectorial Board furnished a report on certain University scholarships which might be availed of, and students desirous of undertaking research work may participate in these under certain conditions.

Lectures on Commercial Subjects.

The Council have this matter under consideration, but owing to the number of business meetings during the past year, the opportunity of arranging a course of lectures did not present itself.

Food and Drugs Conference.

The President (Mr. A. R. Bailey) represented the Society on the Inter-State Conference on Uniform Standards for Food and Drugs, held in Melbourne in June, and was instrumental in securing several favourable modifications in the standards adopted at the previous Conference.

Report to Government.

A Treasury official was instructed by the Premier to investigate the affairs of the College. At his request, a report on the work undertaken was prepared, and has been submitted to the Honorable the Premier.

Benevolent Fund.

Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, one of the trustees in the estate of the late Alfred Felton, was interviewed and asked if a grant from the estate could not be made to the Benevolent Fund of the Society. Mr. Grimwade expressed himself as favourable, and suggested that the sum of £500 might be applied for. This suggestion was adopted. The trustees, in acknowledging the receipt of the application, asked for particulars of the fund, which were supplied, and although no definite decision has yet been arrived at, it is hoped that a grant will be made when the next half-yearly allocation is being considered by the trustees. The capital of the fund now stands at £501 13s. 9d.

The Library.

Several new books and periodical literature have been added during the year. The Council have also to acknowledge donations of books from Mr. S. Baird and Mr. H. A. Woolnough.

A.P.F.

Work in connection with the A.P.F. is still being carried on. There is still a demand for the last edition. The Administrator of the Northern Territory was asked to include Septol (A.P.F.) in the medicine chests he was preparing, and a reply was received from the Chief Health Officer stating that a trial of this preparation would be made.

Alterations on the Council.

Messrs. E. T. Church and S. S. Strutt resigned from the Council owing to ill-health. The resignations were accepted with great regret, as both of these gentlemen had devoted a large amount of time and attention to the work of the Council. The vacancies were filled by the appointment of Messrs. E. H. Leete and C. J. Gabriel. Mr. D. Rankin also wished to retire, but reconsidered the matter on being given six months' leave of absence.

Financial.

The year closed with an overdraft of £341 18s. 7d., which the Council hope to see extinguished by the close of the current year. A new system of accounts has been opened, and a half-yearly (instead of a yearly) audit instituted.

The duly audited statements of receipts and expenditure for the year will be submitted for adoption at the annual meeting.

The Members Roll.

The Council note with pleasure an increased membership. A number of new members have joined owing to the exertions of Mr. Gabriel. Early in the year a circular was sent out urging pharmacists to support the Society. The additions to the list during 1913 numbered fifty-seven. Three resignations were received, and the deaths of several old members were recorded. These included Messrs. Douglas Atkinson, Kerang; F. Brookes Wilkinson, Hobart; John Sterling Black, Collingwood; Wm. Goodshaw, Avoca; J. Crosbie Goold, Balaclava; and H. J. Mau, Carlton. The Council regret the loss by death of these members, several of whom were life-long supporters of the Society. There are now 59 names on the Life Members Roll, in pursuance of the resolution providing that continuous membership for 25 years is a qualification for life membership.

Kindred Societies.

The formation of a Metropolitan Chemists' Association and a P.A.T.A. of Victoria are noted with satisfaction. The Council also desire to acknowledge the wholehearted support of the P.D.L. in many matters coming under notice during the year. Continued harmonious relationships between the Council and other bodies working in the interests of pharmacists have existed during 1913, and have resulted in a better feeling amongst pharmacists generally.

Attendance at Council Meetings.

Thirteen meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which was as follows:—A. R. Bailey, 13; J. Champion, 11; D. A. Cossar, 12; G. Francis, 9; C. C. Imes, 8; W. C. Kernot (Geelong), 8; E. G. Owen, 13; J. C. Pickford, 13; D. Rankin, 6 (on leave of absence); S. S. Strutt (resigned through illness), 4; H. B. Taylor, 11; E. T. Church (resigned through illness), 4; E. H. Leete (elected May, 1913), 7; C. J. Gabriel (elected November, 1913), 2; H. Shillinglaw, 4; C. L. Butchers, 10.

The Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of the 26th section of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the annual meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Wednesday, 4th March, 1914, at 8.30 p.m., at which the annual report and financial statements for the year will be presented for adoption.

A. R. BAILEY,
President.
C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1913.

1913—January to December.		1913 January to December.		
To Balance	£15 8 0	By Audit Fees	£9 9 0	
,, Members' Subscriptions	292 19 0	,, Legal Expenses	8 17 6	
,, Rent	30 0 0	,, Salary, Secretary	50 0 0	
,, Furniture Account	30 0 0	,, Retiring Allowance Mr Shillinglaw	87 12 0	
,, Interest	17 18 6	,, Wages	39 18 6	
,, Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary	9 8 3	,, Printing, Stationery, and Books	23 15 11	
,, Balance	248 15 4	,, Election Expenses	3 17 0	
		,, Telephone	3 17 0	
		,, "Journal of Pharmacy" Old Account	16 5 0	
		,, Journal Purchase and Working Account	319 19 10	
		,, Insurance	2 4 2	
		,, Furniture	10 0 0	
		,, Railway Fares	5 18 3	
		,, Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, January, 1913	36 0 1	
		,, National Insurance Conference, November, 1913	8 12 8	
			44 12 9	
		,, Light, Water, and Fuel	5 0 0	
		,, Stamps, Exchange and Petty Cash	13 2 2	
	£644 9 1		£644 9 1	

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1913.

1913 January to December.		1913 January to December.		
To Balance 1st January, 1913	£128 18 6	By Audit Fees	£9 9 0	
,, Students' Fees	1119 6 6	,, Legal Expenses	8 8 0	
,, Examination Fees	110 5 0	,, Optical Class	3 8 6	
,, Government Grant	500 0 0	,, Salaries of Teaching Staff	1026 12 0	
,, Building Trust Fund	571 0 0	,, Secretary's Salary	100 0 0	
,, Balance	93 3 3	,, Wages	132 0 0	
		,, Printing, Stationery and Books	43 10 0	
		,, Apparatus and College Sundries	72 4 11	
		,, Fees to Examiners	31 6 6	
		,, Telephone	3 17 0	
		,, Insurance	5 0 0	
		,, Contractor, New Building	975 0 0	
		,, Architect's Fees	57 13 0	
		,, Furniture and repairs	19 16 8	
		,, Advertising	1 0 0	
		,, Light, Water, Fuel, Rates, etc.	10 3 10	
		,, Stamps, Exchange, Petty Cash and Sundry Charges	23 13 10	
	£2,523 3 3		£2,523 3 3	

Building Trust Fund Account.

To Proceeds Deposit Receipts	£350 0 0	By Balance 31st December, 1912	£571 0 0
,, Savings Bank Transfer	221 0 0		
	£571 0 0		£571 0 0

Benevolent Fund—Income Account.

To Capital Account (Transfer)	£8 6 3	By Interest	£8 6 3
	£8 6 3		£8 6 3

Benevolent Fund—Capital Account

To Savings Bank 31/12/13 ...	...	...	£51 13 9	By Savings Bank, 31/12/12 ...	...	£243 7 6
,, Deposit Receipts 31/12/13				,, Deposit Receipts, 31/12/12 ...	...	250 0 0
National Bank ..	£100 0 0			,, Income Account (Transfer) ...	...	8 6 3
Colonial Bank ...	350 0 0					
		450 0 0				
		£501 13 9				£501 13 9

AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the nine months ended 31st December, 1913.

To Advertising, Subscriptions and Sales ...		£359 1 8	By H. Shillinglaw—			
,, Pharmaceutical Society ...	...	319 19 10	Purchase Account ...	...	100 0 0	
			Collection of proportion of amounts due at Transfer ...	132 0 9		
			Less cost of collection	10 9		
					131 10 0	
						231 10 0
			,, Editorial and Managerial Expenses		...	64 19 0
			,, Printing and Stationery ...		...	268 0 11
			,, Commission Account ...		...	52 2 6
			,, Postage and General Charges		...	19 14 6
			,, Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure			42 14 7
		£679 1 6				£679 1 6

AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1913.

Liabilities.				Assets.		
Sundry Creditors		£39 4 4	Goodwill, at cost		£100 0 0
Pharmaceutical Society—			Sundry Debtors		104 9 0
Purchase Account ..	£100 0 0		Proportion of amounts due on advertising contracts, less due to Mr. Shillinglaw (approximate)		113 0 2
Working Account ..	219 19 10		Commission paid in advance (estimated) ..		17 0 0
	..	319 19 10	Cash in Bank, 31/12/13		42 14 7
Balance		17 19 7			
		£377 3 9			£377 3 9

Audited and found correct.

W. O. STRANGWARD, F.I.A.V.
THOS. WOODWARD, F.C.P.A. } AUDITORS.

Melbourne *January 27th, 1914.*

EDWD G. OWEN, HON. TREASURER.

Medical News.

A Remarkable Request.

Three weeks ago a deputation from the Newcastle Friendly Societies and mining lodges waited upon the Premier to complain of the attitude of the British Medical Association. Immediately afterwards a conference of the deputation with the B.M.A. agreed to endeavour to arrange a conference with the Newcastle Branch of the B.M.A. This did not take place, as the B.M.A. alleged a breach of faith on the part of the Lambton medical committee in negotiating meantime with a doctor outside the B.M.A.

Another deputation from Newcastle waited upon the Acting-Premier, Mr. Cann, on February 6, and asked that the Government should import a number of doctors.

The deputation held that it was the duty of the Government to unravel, as far as it could, the tangle they had got into. They were now being imposed upon by the doctors.

"If the Government won't assist us," one speaker declared, "we shall have to wait until a time comes when we will get somebody who will assist us." The B.M.A. should be called upon to show cause for the increased charges.

Mr. Cann: They are on strike.

Mr. Watson: They are on strike, but they should show cause. We will get doctors in spite of the B.M.A. We will beat them as we have practically beaten them already.

Mr. Cann: Won't you allow the medical fraternity to combine?

Mr. Watson: We will allow them to combine, but we won't allow them to impose on the public. Should the doctors be allowed to raise their prices on the community without Government intervention?

Mr. Cann: I am afraid it is too big a question for us to supply every town with a doctor.

Mr Loveridge asked whether, if the hospitals were nationalised, the Government would be so apathetic, not about twopence, but the lives at stake.

Mr Watson said that they were not instructed to confer again with the B.M.A., but to ask the Government to supply doctors. The B.M.A., he said, was dishonourable in its tactics.

Mr. Cann: You want us to find 25 blacklegs?

Messrs. Watson and Bower: We don't want blacklegs.

Mr. Cann: That is the position.

Mr. Bower: It is not the position. They are a bogus union, a trust, a combine.

Mr. Cann: If they are members of their medical society——

Mr. Watson: We want you to import them.

Mr. Cann replied that he could not commit the Government to the importation of 100 doctors —which would be a fleabite—without consulting his colleagues. He thought a conference a solution of the difficulty. Of the 1030 doctors practising in the State, 960 were members of the B.M.A. Newcastle had no more claims upon the Government than other parts, such as Cobar or Broken Hill. He could not promise to bring doctors within the scope of the Industrial Arbitration Act without further thought. A medical board might prevent mandatory demands being made, but he still hoped a conference would be held.

Mr. Cann added that in other strikes the tramway men and the Darling Harbour porters bailed up the community.

Mr. Lowbridge: Didn't the whole country think them wrong?

Mr. Cann: I don't think so.

The Medical Congress.

The work of the Australasian Medical Congress was concluded at Auckland on February 14. It was decided that in future the Congress be called the British Medical Association Congress. Brisbane was fixed as the place for holding the next Congress in January, 1917. Dr. W. F. Taylor, M.L.C., was appointed president.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on February 12.

Present: The President (Mr. C. E. Towl) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Jewkes and Sayer.

Returning Officer's Report.—Mr. Samuel Baird, returning officer, reported the unopposed return of Messrs. W. H. Fleay and Chas E. Towl as members of the Board for the ensuing three years. On the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. Fleay, the Returning Officer's Report was received and adopted.

Election of President.—On the confirmation of the minutes the offices of President and Honorary Treasurer became vacant by effluxion of time, and Mr. Towl, in vacating the chair, said that although the past year had been a very strenuous one, every member of the Board had loyally assisted him in carrying out his duties as President, and he desired to express his thanks to them for the able and willing manner in which they had helped him during the year.

Mr. Buckhurst said he had great pleasure in again nominating Mr. Towl for the position of President. He felt sure that the Board could not find a chairman who would give a more conscientious attention to his duties, or who would uphold the dignity of the position better than Mr. Towl. Mr. Jewkes seconded the nomination, which was supported by Mr. Bailey and the other members present, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Towl, on resuming the chair, thanked the members for their continued confidence in him. He appreciated the honour very much, as it was the highest office a pharmacist could hold, and in acknowledging the compliment paid to him he could only say that he would endeavour, as in the past, to carry out the duties pertaining to the position in a manner which he hoped would be satisfactory to the public, the profession generally, and the Board. (Applause.)

Election of Honorary Treasurer. — Mr. Fleay proposed the re-election of Mr. Bailey. Mr. Buckhurst seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and Mr. Bailey thanked the members for again electing him to the position.

Correspondence.—A large amount of correspondence outwards was read and minuted.

Mr. E. W. Mayhew wrote thanking the Board for the kindness extended to him during his stay in Melbourne.

The Under-Secretary, stating that the Chief Secretary saw no prospect of dealing with the Amending Poisons Bill during the forthcoming short session of Parliament.

Constable Watson, of the Morgue, forwarding detailed particulars of poisoning fatalities during the year 1912 and 1913.

Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, stating that the Board had decided to reciprocate with Victoria on an examination basis, and enclosing draft agreement for signature. The letter also stated that there was good reason for limiting the currency of certificates of competency or identity. The President said that at the Conference of Boards held in Sydney this matter had been discussed, and it had been agreed to fix a limit of six months from date of issue on the validity of these certificates. Resolved that the New Zealand board be notified of this, and that the agreement be produced for ratification at the next meeting.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, forwarding details of reciprocity agreement between that State and Queensland, on which basis the board was willing to enter into reciprocal relations with Victoria. The President explained the

result of the discussion on this matter at the Conference of Pharmacy Boards held in Sydney. The proposed basis was a very fair one, and complied with the conditions set out in the Crown Solicitor's letter. Mr. Buckhurst moved, Mr. Jewkes seconded, that reciprocity between Victoria and New South Wales be established on the basis set out in the memorandum. Carried.

W. E. Pearcey, solicitor, in reference to Sorrento prosecutions, which had been set down for hearing on February 25.

C. E. Price, Government Analyst, forwarding results of analyses of certain articles submitted to him.

Complaints.—The Board's inspector reported that in consequence of a definite complaint that the stores in Rushworth were freely selling poisons without restriction, he visited the town on January 13, and carefully examined the stocks of the six local storekeepers, and except that in one place he discovered a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea remedy, there was no evidence whatever of the improper sale of poisons

A country pharmacist wrote complaining of the sale of uncoloured strychnine.—To be informed that the Act provided for this in certain cases, but that if the provision was being abused action would be taken in the matter.

A Gippsland pharmacist wrote protesting against the issue of a poisons licence to a rabbit inspector, and also objected to a licence being granted to a storekeeper in the proximity of his branch pharmacy.—To be informed that the Board had no intention of issuing a licence to a rabbit inspector, and that had the pharmacist informed the Board that he had opened a branch pharmacy in the district the poisons licence referred to would not have been granted to the local storekeeper.

A further complaint from another pharmacist that Fellows Syrup was being sold by a storekeeper was ordered to be investigated. Similar action was taken in another case where Lysol was alleged to have been illegally sold.

In another case the question was asked the Board whether it was legal for the stores to purchase (for re-sale) from a pharmacist a scheduled poison for the purpose of obliging their customers. After discussion, the President said that the Board should not place more restrictions on the sale of poisons in this manner than were absolutely necessary for the public safety. If the pharmacist affixed his own name and address and properly labelled the poison and supplied it to the storekeeper with his own invoice, he could not see any objection to the practice. The final responsibility would in all cases rest with the pharmacist, and it would be straining the law to an undue extent to take up the position that such transactions would be illegal. It was a matter of public convenience, especially in country districts, as the stores generally had greater facilities for delivering goods over long distances. At the same time the Board reserved to itself the right to review the position if the practice referred to was being abused, or the conditions laid down were not being carefully observed.

The Registrar was instructed to make inquiries in a case where a breach of the Medical Act was alleged.

Applications for Registration.—Samuel Henry Marshall, Thornbury, Final Exam., Victoria; granted. Thomas Arthur Laurance, Melbourne, certificate Pharmacy Board of Tasmania (by examination); granted subject to the production of the prescribed certificate of identity.

Zal Konelevitch Marcovitch submitted credentials and sworn declarations of his qualification as a pharmacist by examination at the Imperial Russian University of Kazan. Evidence was submitted of a high standard of qualification over a wide curriculum.—Resolved that the applicant be registered on passing the Final Examination in Sections I. and II.

Simon Friedburg presented examination diplomas from the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and documents of registration from the New York Pharmacy Board. The Registrar said that a similar qualification had been accepted a few years ago, when the applicant was required to pass the Final Examination, Sections I. and II. The present applicant had also appeared before the Board some two years ago, and his application had been granted, although there was no record of the fact in the minutes.—Resolved that the application be granted subject to the Final Examination, Section I. and II., being passed.

Wm. F. J. Healy, Brisbane, applied to have his name restored to the Register. Application granted.

Ivan Rupert Elliott, Launceston, applied for a certificate of competency and identity to enable him to be registered in Tasmania. Granted.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Percival T. Hurrey, to T. E. Turner, Auburn; Alan D. McMullin, to P. G. King, Stawell.

Erasure of Names from Register.—Thomas Stawell Hutchings, Euroa, deceased.

Regulations Medical Act.—The opinion of the Crown Solicitor on the proposed new regulations under the Medical Act was read. Referred to a sub-committee consisting of the President, Mr. Bailey, and the Registrar.

Report Sydney Conference.—The President reported the result of the Conference of Boards held in Sydney on February 4 in reference to reciprocity and the 3 per cent. carbolic acid regulation. The Conference had been very satisfactory, as a number of points on which there was diversity of opinion had been cleared up. Report received and adopted.

Audited Financial Statement.—The auditors forwarded their certificate of the correctness of the financial statement for 1913, a copy of which was ordered to be forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

Annual Report, 1913.—The Registrar read the draft of the annual report to the Government. On the motion of Mr. Sayer, seconded by Mr. Jewkes, the report was adopted.

Appointment of Examiners, 1914.—The following examiners were appointed:—

Preliminary Examination.—James Clezy, M.A.

Intermediate Examination. — Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, Messrs. D. Avery, M.Sc., and A. W. Craig, M.A.; Materia Medica, F. Hobill Cole, M.D.; Botany, Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A.

Final Examination.—Section I. (Dispensing), Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Gulliver and Sayer; Section I. (Written Work), Mr. C. E. Towl; Section II. (Oral), Messrs. Fleay and Jewkes; Section III., Messrs. D. Avery and A. W. Craig.

March Examinations.—The examiners undertook to furnish the papers for the March examinations. It was resolved that a fresh set of specimens be obtained for the *viva voce* work.

Police Reports.—Three cases were reported, viz., methylated spirits and Pyridine, A.B.C. Liniment, and Lysol.

Exemption from Preliminary Examination.—Gavin J. Robertson, who submitted a certificate in the compulsory subjects of having passed the Higher Education Examination of Scotland, applied for exemption from the Preliminary Examination. Granted.

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and after the transaction of routine business the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on February 10.

Present.—The President (Mr. A. R. Bailey), in the chair, and Messrs. Champion, Gabriel, Imes, Kernot, Leete, Owen and Pickford.

Apology from Mr. Francis.

Correspondence.—A country pharmacist wrote for information as to what articles could be sold after ordinary closing hours. He was informed that no definite list was available, but that generally speaking any medicine or medical or surgical appliance urgently required might be sold. The pharmacy must be closed for ordinary business at 8 p.m., and in the event of any prosecution the onus would lie on the pharmacist to prove that the article sold was urgently needed.

A letter was received in reference to the alteration in the method of paying the College fees, the writer contending that to give a concession of 24s. to students paying the £16 16s. in advance was unduly penalising poor students. It was decided to reply pointing out that the Council was faced with the necessity of raising the fees owing to the increased cost of conducting the College, and a charge of £6 per term was fixed, making £18 for the three terms, with the concession that if the fees were paid in advance in one instalment a rebate of 24s. would be allowed, and it was thought, that taking into consideration the ruling rate of interest which the College was paying on its overdraft, this provision was justifiable from an ordinary business standpoint.

Messrs. Pelton, Grimwade and Co. wrote in reference to the statement on the label of a preparation called "Parmint," that it contained methylated spirit, to the effect that they had communicated with the manufacturers, who informed them that the mistake arose in consequence of a printer's error, and that "Parmint" did not contain methylated spirit in any shape or form.

Melbourne City Council, stating that the request to name the short street on the north side of the College "Pharmacy Place" would receive consideration upon the consent of all the owners and occupiers of premises abutting on the street being obtained.—Resolved that application be made to the persons affected, asking for their consent to the proposed name.

Interstate Commission in reference to the evidence to be given concerning the duty on corks. Mr. Owen reported that he had given evidence on behalf of the Society against the proposed increase in the duty on chemists' corks, and had pointed out the various reasons why the higher duties asked for by the local cork cutters were unnecessary and uncalled for.

Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique, The Hague, inviting the Society to become an associated member, the annual subscription being 16s. 8d., and the privileges to receive the International Bulletin and Reports issued by the Federation. It was resolved to join the Association, provided the various literature referred to was issued in English.

Mr. J. G. Prince, Kogarah, tendered his resignation as a member.—To be informed that as he had been a continuous member for the past 20 years he was eligible to become a life member, and his name had therefore been transferred to the life members' list.

Editor *Chemist and Druggist*, in reference to tuition by correspondence in optics. Referred to the Optical Committee for report.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected.

Full Member.—F. H. McKnight Grant, Woodend.

Associate Member.—Wm. G. Ross, Toorak.

Report re Furniture.—The sub-committee reported that tenders had been called for furnishing the new Council Chamber, and had resulted in a saving of £20 on the original estimate. A contract had therefore been let for the flooring, chairs and table, and blinds. No funds were available to transfer the library to the new room at present. On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Champion, the committee's report was received and adopted.

Audited Financial Statements.—The statements of receipts and expenditure for the year 1913 were received from the auditors, with their certificate, and were ordered to be published for the information of members. The auditors reported that a more up-to-date system of bookkeeping had been initiated by the Secretary. The auditors' report was received and adopted.

Business for Annual Meeting.—The business for the annual meeting was discussed and agreed to.

Mr. Leete said he would submit his motion in writing in reference to the establishment of a Scholarship and Research Fund. It was resolved to hold the conversazione and prize distribution at a later date.

Report Sydney Conference.—The President reported the result of the Conference with the B.M.A. held in Sydney. Very satisfactory results were arrived at, and he had every reason to think that a distinct advance had been made which would be of advantage to both doctors and pharmacists. Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Kernot seconded, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the President and Secretary for the excellent work done by them at the Conference. Carried.

Annual Report.—The Secretary submitted the draft of the Annual Report, which was adopted and ordered to be printed in the journal.

Factories Bill.—As the result of an interview with the director of the New South Wales Early Closing Department, the Secretary said that he had been placed in possession of certain information which would be of assistance when the time came for requesting the Government to remove pharmacists from the Fourth Schedule to the Factories Act. As soon as the Factories Bill now before Parliament was passed, the proposed amending Bill would be drafted.

Revision of the B.P.—Correspondence was read from the secretary to the Premier enclosing several communications from the Secretary of State in reference to the Council's suggestion that pharmacists should participate more closely in the compilation, revision, and publishing of the Pharmacopoeia. Amongst the correspondence was the following letter from the Registrar of the General Medical Council, London:—

General Medical Council,
London, 10th December, 1913.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.

Sir.—I am directed by the President, who is also chairman of the British Pharmacopoeia Committee, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3rd December, 1913, enclosing a resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia dated the 7th October, 1913.

The President desires me to state on behalf of the Council that the compilation and publication of the British Pharmacopoeia are regulated by the following statutes, namely, the Medical Act 1858, Section 54, and the Medical Act 1862, Sections 1 to 3

The proposal of the Society, that a Pharmacopoeia Commission should be appointed by the home authorities, and to carry out the duties entrusted by the law to the General Medical Council would therefore appear to be impracticable.

The Medical Council has, however, always recognised that, in performing its statutory functions with regard to the preparations of the Pharmacopoeia as an Imperial book of reference, it was desirable to obtain the co-operation of medical, pharmaceutical, chemical, and botanical authorities throughout the Empire, and it has taken effective steps to this end in preparing both the Pharmacopoeia of 1898 with the Indian and Colonial Addendum 1900, and the new issue which has been in course of preparation for some years, and is now approaching completion.

Thus have been instituted: (1) A Pharmacopoeia Conference, consisting of members of the Council and delegates nominated by the Pharmaceutical Societies of the United Kingdom; (2) a Committee of Reference in Pharmacy, consisting of members nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (the secretary of the committee is Professor Greenish, an officer of the former society, and he has been, with the society's consent, appointed by the Council to be one of the editors of the new issue); (3) Committee of Reference in Chemistry and in Botany, including the most distinguished official representatives of these sciences; (4) a series of official enquiries transmitted by the courtesy of the Colonial Office and of the India Office, to all Governments and Administrations of the Empire, asking for the co-operation of their respective medical and pharmaceutical authorities in the work of adapting the new Pharmacopoeia to the requirements of all parts of the British Dominions.

In response to these latter enquiries, the Council has already received through the Secretaries of State a large number of valuable suggestions from these authorities, to which the most careful consideration has been given in preparing the text of the Pharmacopoeia. Among them, it may be noted, are communications from Victoria and New Zealand.

It would appear, therefore, that practical effect has been given under the provisions of the law to what seems to be the purpose in the mind of the Australasian Society. I am desired to add that any specific suggestions for the improvement of the Pharmacopoeia which that Society may desire to offer will always be welcomed; but in view of the fact that the Pharmacopoeia is essentially "a book containing a list of medicines and compounds used by medical men in the treatment of their patients," the final responsibility must continue to remain with the Statutory Medical authorities, namely, the General Medical Council.

I am, etc.,
(Sgd.) NORMAN C. KING,
Registrar.

The President said that the reply was satisfactory, and that until the present law was altered the Medical Council could not do more than it was doing at present. At the same time, when an opportunity presented itself to amend the law, the claims of pharmacists should be impressed on the authorities. It was resolved that the Premier be thanked for his action in the matter.

Entertaining Expenses.—Mr. Bailey said that after the last meeting several members of the Council thought that an official welcome should

be tendered at the College to the New South Wales cricketers and bowlers. Arrangements were therefore made and the visitors were welcomed over a glass of wine. He was prepared to bear the expense personally. Members of the Council present said that the President should not be called upon to defray these expenses personally, and each member thereupon handed in his proportion of the cost

In Committee.—The Council dealt with several matters in committee, and on resuming, the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) submitted the monthly financial statement. Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Factories and Shops Bill.

In the Legislative Assembly on February 12th, the debate on the Factories and Shops Bill took place during an all-night sitting. The following is the "Hansard" report on the clause relating to pharmacists:—

Sir ALEXANDER PEACOCK (Minister of Labour).—I desire to call attention to clause BB, which deals with certain specified shops, and provides, *inter alia*—

(3) (*a*) In cases where any of such shops are usually kept open, or such trade or business is usually carried on, on all the seven days of the week, the person having the management thereof shall cause and permit each person employed therein to have and take in each week a whole holiday of twenty-four hours, commencing at the usual hour of beginning work on such day in each week as the manager in the case of each such person thinks fit.

(*b*) In all other cases the manager shall cause and permit each such person to take a half-holiday, from the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday in each week.

I move—

That in paragraph (*a*), after the words "in cases where any of such shops," there be inserted the words "(except chemists' shops)," and that in paragraph (*b*), after the word "in," there be inserted the word "chemists' shops and in."

Chemists would be forced by this clause to give their shop employes a full holiday of twenty-four hours in each week. This matter was brought under notice by the honorable member for Daylesford, and an influential deputation of chemists waited on me after the clause had been passed, and they desired an amendment. Chemists' shops are in a different position from fourth schedule shops, for which we provide that assistants must have one day's holiday in seven. These amendments provide that assistants in chemists' shops shall have a half-holiday instead of a full holiday.

Mr. ROGERS.—I understand that, by these amendments, employes in chemists' shops will have only a half-holiday during the week. Will these employes lose anything by the fact that we are going to provide that they shall have only a half-holiday in the seven days?

Sir ALEXANDER PEACOCK.—They do not work on Sunday, unless for something special.

Mr. ROGERS.—We are not going to legislate in this way. I take it that nearly all through the country to-day these employes are getting the full holiday every seven days.

Sir ALEXANDER PEACOCK.—There are very few chemists' employes in the country towns. There is usually only the one person conducting the business.

Mr. ROGERS.—I do not believe that country chemists work their employes more than six days in the week now. I hope the Minister will not agree to such a proposal as this, which will provide that chemists' assistants shall only have half a holiday in the week. Every man or woman is entitled to a full holiday every seven days.

Sir ALEXANDER PEACOCK.—You could not close a chemist's shop absolutely for twenty-four hours.

Mr. ROGERS.—I am not talking about closing chemists' shops for twenty-four hours. I hear one honorable member say, "Aye," but I can assure the House that this is a most dangerous amendment. In Melbourne to-day many of these people are working only forty-eight hours. Yet a proposal of this sort is put forward. For many years I have been attempting to get a Wages Board for persons employed in these shops. They may be called upon at any time of the day or night, yet it is only proposed to allow them half a day off in seven. I think that is a dangerous provision.

Mr. ARGYLE.—I do not know whether the honorable member for Melbourne or the Minister is correct. Do I understand the Minister to say that it will apply only to country shops.

Sir ALEXANDER PEACOCK.—It will apply to all shops.

The amendment was agreed to, as was a consequential amendment.

When the Bill came before the Legislative Council, on the following day, it was shelved.

Re-Opening on Saturday Evening.

The Hon. D. McLeod, M.L.A., kindly promised a deputation of pharmacists that he would introduce an amendment in the Factories and Shops Bill permitting metropolitan pharmacists to re-open on Saturday evenings if they closed during the afternoon. When the Bill was under discussion on February 12 in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Mackay said:—

In the absence of the honorable member for Daylesford I move the following new clause—

At the end of sub-section (2) of section 79 of the principal Act there shall be inserted the following paragraph:—

(*c*) On one or more stated days in each week, from any hours fixed by such regulations, and permitting such closed shops to re-open on such stated day or days from such other hour or hours as may be fixed by such regulation.

I know that the honorable member for Daylesford is anxious that this clause should be adopted, and I understand that the Minister is prepared to accept it.

The new clause was agreed to.

Unfortunately, when the Bill came before the Legislative Council is was postponed, and therefore lapsed.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Central Executive.

The seventh meeting of the Central Committee was held at the College of Pharmacy on Thursday, February 12th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present: Messrs Sayle (in the chair), Merfield, Vale, May, Black, Bartleman, Leete and the Secretary.

Apologies from Messrs. Markham and Jones.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read.

It was moved by Mr. Merfield and seconded by Mr. Bartleman, that the minutes as read be confirmed, but that the following alterations be made in regard to Number 1 Formula, which should read thus:—

Tinct. Benz. Simp.—½ drm.
Aq. Rosae—1 oz.
Proportion, 1 in 32—3d. per oz. (own bottle).

Inward and outward correspondence was read and received.

A complimentary ticket had been received from the Secretary of the South Suburban Association, and it was moved by Mr. Bartleman and seconded by Mr. Merfield that the President represent the delegates, which the President accepted with thanks.

In regard to the letter sent to the Editor of the *Australian Medical Journal*, and which appeared on the 24th January, an error had occurred which had led to some misunderstanding and the following letter is being forwarded to the editor for insertion:—

"Dear Sir,—There appears to be some misunderstanding about the last letter that appeared in your journal of the 24th January in regard to the 'late fee' to be charged by chemists.

"'Late fee' of 2s. 6d. should really have read 'late *night* fee' of 2s. 6d., and by this is meant that an extra charge of 2s. 6d. will be charged for being called out of bed to dispense a prescription after the hours of 11 p.m. (otherwise bedtime).

"And a fee of 1s. will be charged for opening the pharmacy to dispense a prescription between closing time and 11 p.m.

"Will you please oblige by inserting this letter in the next issue of your Journal, so that this matter will be clear to the medical profession."

Complaints had reached the Secretary from different members that a chemist in a certain suburb had issued a price list of proprietaries, which were alleged to be against the prices now under consideration to be agreed on. The chemist in question pointed out that he was only competing with grocers in his district, and he promised to adhere to the prices which will later on be agreed to by the Association.

It was moved by Mr. Leete, and seconded by Vale, that the delegates submit at the next meeting of their section the following to members:—

"That the additional fee of 1s. or 2s. 6d., as the case may be, shall refer to anything that may be supplied after hours and not to dispensing only."

A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the meeting.

City Section.

A meeting of the City Section was held at Champion's Queen's Arms Hotel on Tuesday evening, February 10, at 8.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Buckhurst (in the chair), Owen, White, Wasley, Pleasance, Attwood, Cheshire, Sayle, Towl and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman gave a brief account of the visit of the National Insurance Executive to Sydney. He reported that the Medical Association had agreed with every answer that the pharmacists had sent in, and he felt sure that the work that had been accomplished was paving the way for a better understanding between pharmacists and the medical profession.

The Price List of Proprietaries, containing poisons and those handled by chemists exclusively, was then considered, and it was moved and seconded that the prices, as issued in the List, be agreed on with a few alterations for some of them. It was moved by Mr. Sayle, seconded by Mr. Towl, that, in view of the position put forward by Mr. Wasley, the agent for this article, that the manufacturers would not agree to put C.B.'s Chlorodyne on the P.A.T.A. List at a greater minimum than 1s. 3d., the fixing of the price be left till later; but that this Section is in favour of making the price of C.B.'s Chlorodyne 1s. 6d.

It was also moved and seconded, that Freeman's Chlorodyne remain at 1s. 3d., until the price of C.B.'s Chlorodyne had been settled.

It was further agreed by this Section that on tabloids, other than those on which a proposed uniform price had been fixed, the retail profit should be 50 per cent. on list price.

A complimentary ticket had been received from the Secretary of the South Suburban Association to a Smoke Night on February 17. As the chairman had another engagement for that evening, it was resolved that the secretary represent the City Section.

South Suburban Smoke Night.

A very successful Smoke Social was carried out by the South Suburban Chemists' Association at the Empress Cafe, Prahran, on Tuesday evening, February 17.

Mr. A. R. Bailey, president of the Association, occupied the chair. There was an attendance of nearly sixty, including representatives from all the suburban and city sections, Mr. C. J. Sayle, president of the Metropolitan Association, Mr. Towl, president of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. Buckhurst, chairman of the P.D.L., and others officially connected with pharmacy.

The chairman, after the loyal toast had been honoured, welcomed the delegates and referred briefly to the successful conference recently held in Sydney. He also urged greater attention being given to the possibilities of the A.P.F. The South Suburban Association had had a long and eventful history, and he believed it had done good work for pharmacy.

Mr. Harry Jacobs (Collingwood), and Mr. W. D. Williams (Glenferrie) thanked the chairman for his hearty welcome. These social gatherings were very enjoyable. They brought pharmacists together, and did a vast amount of good. Mr. Williams urged those present to recognise the work which was being done by the various bodies in the interests of the craft, and suggested that it would be only a fitting tribute to their self-sacrificing labours if they were tendered a complimentary smoke night. For 23 years he had been in pharmacy, and he was giving it up for good. (A Voice: For the good of pharmacy or for your own good.) Mr. Williams did not know which, but he admitted that those 23 years had been very happy ones. (A Voice: We'll get you back again.) He urged them all to take up a fearless attitude in regard to their profession, and show that they had just rights in common with other members of the community.

Mr. G. H. Leete (Malvern) also spoke. He traced back the history of the S.S.C.A. to 1882. Its first object was to secure greater unity. He believed it had accomplished much useful work. It was the father of the Sigma Co. It had placed a very large amount of money (£1500 to £2000) in the pharmacists' pockets in connection with Bisby's magnesia. There were other very expensive lines which might be similarly dealt with. Pharmacy was now being properly organised. It had good leaders, and much was being done to improve the craft by the various bodies looking after its varied interests.

Mr. J. C. Pickford (Armadale), as vice-president of the Association, proposed the toast of "Kindred Association," and referred to the various visitors present who were officially connected in one capacity or another with pharmacy. He stated that, as far as the S.S.C.A. was concerned, he had traced it as far back as 1873, having come across an old document bearing the names of Messrs. Brinsmead, Dalton, Norris, Witt, Anderson, and other old identities. The Association was not revived until about nine years ago, when Messrs. Hislop and Pleasance assisted to resurrect it. He hoped that the Price List, which the Association had issued some years ago, would form the basis of a new list for the whole of the metropolis.

Mr. Buckhurst responded, and dealt with the conference recently held in Sydney, which he hoped would lead to a better understanding between medical men and pharmacists. He congratulated the Metropolitan Association on having elected Mr. Sayle as its president.

Mr. C. J. Sayle also spoke, and reviewed the work of the Metropolitan Association. He urged pharmacists not to take an extreme advantage of the decision to make an extra charge after hours, and afterwards gave a lucid explanation of the resuscitation of the P.A.T.A. in Victoria, asking pharmacists to give it their financial support, not to expect too much at first, and to encourage as far as possible the sale of protected lines, which it was the aim of the Association to have sold without demur when asked for.

Mr. Towl, president of the Pharmacy Board, expressed his pleasure at being present. Social functions of this sort promoted good fellowship and brought pharmacists together. Every pharmacist should be true to the best traditions of his calling. They should all try to observe the dignity of their profession, and, as individuals, commit no breach of ethics or good manners which would bring them into disrepute as educated gentlemen. He believed that in the P.A.T.A. Victorian pharmacists would have a powerful weapon to protect them against undue cutting of prices.

Mr. A. F. Vale (Kensington) briefly responded on behalf of the North Suburban section.

The toast of the press was proposed by Mr. A. L. Peters, secretary of the P.A.T.A., and responded to by Messrs. W. G. Piper and C. L. Butchers.

During the evening, Mr. Osmond Smith rendered three enjoyable musical items, and Mr. Philip Wheeler a humourous recitation.

The evening closed with the National Anthem.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on December 12, 1913.

In the unavoidable absence of the President (Dr. Springthorpe), the chair was occupied by Mr. A. L. Elvins. Also present, Mr. Hall, Dr. Philpots and Dr. Yule.

Amendments of the Curriculum.—The following additional requirements for the second year were agreed upon:—

(a) Demonstrations.—The student shall attend the demonstrations at the Australian College of Dentistry in Mechanical Dentistry (vulcanite work).

(b) Examinations.—Examination at the end of the second year in Mechanical Dentistry (vulcanite work).

Annual Examinations.—The Board of Examiners furnished the names of the successful students in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years for the L.D.S. Diploma.

"Sine Curriculo Examination."—The Board of Examiners reported that P. E. Ward had successfully passed the *Sine Curriculo* Examination.

Notice of Motion.—Dr. Philpots moved the motion standing in his name, viz.—"That the examination in metal plate work and in operative dentistry at the end of the 4th year be done away with, and that in lieu thereof a higher standard of practical requirements be demanded."

The motion was not seconded, and therefore lapsed.

The Board adjourned.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting was held on February 17th. Mr. F. P. J. Gray occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. Ll. P. Williams, T. S. Loney, W. Short, and A. E. Sharpe.

Correspondence.—From Pharmacy Board of Victoria, accepting terms of reciprocity offered, and expressing regret at the ill-health of the secretary, Mr. A. Forster.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, acknowledging receipt of letter confirming the Reciprocity Agreement.

From the police in a country district, asking if it was permissible under the Poisons Act for storekeepers not holding a licence to sell one oz. lots of strychnia for the destruction of vermin. Mr. Short said that this matter had been before them before, and they had a magistrate's decision on the matter. To sell an ounce of strychnia was distinctly unlawful, as it was a retail transaction in the sale of a poison. The Act only exempted compounds of poisons prepared for the destruction of vermin. It was directed that a reply be sent, saying that the sale was not lawful under the Poisons Act.

A Dirty Chemist's Shop.—A letter was received from the Health Department with a complaint against a certain country chemist. The inspector visited the shop and dwelling, and found the same in an indescribably dirty state. The man had to be removed to the hospital. It was asked if some steps could not be taken to strike the name of this person off the Register as being unfit to conduct a chemist's shop. Mr. Forster pointed out that a man could only be struck off the register if he had been convicted of an offence which rendered him unfit to keep a chemist's shop. The accused in the present instance had not been so convicted, and they were powerless to deal with the case, which was purely one for the Health Authorities to deal with under their Act. A reply was ordered to be forwarded to that effect.

Registration under the Pharmacy Act.—Francis Patrick Hartigan, of Murwillumbah, a pharmaceutical chemist of Queensland, and Henry Edward Perry, of Lavender Bay, a pharmaceutical chemist of New Zealand, applied for registration under the Reciprocity Agreement, and were granted registration.

Registration of Indentures.—Katie McK. McLachlan to H. J. Parker, Sydney; Dorothy G. Perry to G. H. Perry, of Marrickville; Norman D. Turner to H. Bennett, Taree; E. M. Rasmussen to Jane Dixson, Sydney; C. J. Fleck to C. E. Fleck, Guildford; H. W. T. Haslam to C. J. Dickson, Balmain. The indentures of F. G. Giles were transferred from T. B. Hill to A. G. Greentree, of West Maitland.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of council was held on February 17th. Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President) occupied the chair, and there were also present Mr. L. P. Williams, A. E. Sharpe, J. McKimm, A. Short, E. Schofield, T. S. Loney.

Correspondence.—From the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, thanking the President and Council of the N.S.W. Society for the welcome they had extended to the Victorian delegates at the recent conference in Sydney.

Application for Membership.—Mr. J. T. Townley, of Surry Hills; R. A. Martin, of Sydney; W. Archer, of Sydney; R. H. Phippard, of Tenterfield, applied for membership, and were admitted by ballot.

Prosecution for Mercury Ointment.—The secretary reported that in two other cases the prosecution of the Inspector under the Pure Food Act against chemists was withdrawn. Mr. Loney said that they had to thank the B.P. Codex for this withdrawal. If they had not secured the recognition of the B.P. Codex as one of the recognised standards there must have been a conviction.

Annual Meeting.—It was decided to hold the annual meeting on Wednesday, March 18th, at 8.30 p.m. It was decided that the president, the vice-president, and honorary treasurer, should form the committee to draw up the annual report.

Vacancies on the Council.—The secretary reported that Messrs. H. S. Brothwood, E. C. C. Schofield and A. Wadsworth had been nominated to fill the vacancies on the council, and that Messrs. G. F. Goodwin and Angus McLeod had been nominated as auditors for the ensuing year.

National Insurance.—The report of proceedings in connection with the committee of the B.M.A. was briefly mentioned, and the projected conference with local branches of the B.M.A. was approved. It was suggested that the suburban Master Pharmacists should get into touch with the local branches of the B.M.A., with a view to bringing the A.P. Formulary under their attention.

Early Closing.—Mr. Gray stated that the recent postal vote regarding early closing was very unsatisfactory, and he hesitated about calling another meeting on the matter, as pharmacists had but little time to spare. It was finally decided that local Master Pharmacists' Associations should form part of a deputation through delegates appointed by them to lay their views, in conjunction with delegates from the Pharmaceutical Society, before the Minister at an early date.

Illness of Mr. A. Forster.

Considerable regret was felt at the unexpected illness of Mr. A. Forster, secretary and registrar of the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Forster had been busy completing the arrangements for the holding of the various conferences to be held in Sydney, and on Tuesday, January 27, when talking to Mr. Mayhew, of Western Australia, in his office, he suddenly fell forward on the

table and collapsed. Mr. Mayhew promptly applied remedial measures until medical assistance was forthcoming, and under his skilful treatment Mr. Forster recovered sufficiently to be conveyed to his home in an ambulance. He was not able to attend any of the conference meetings, and great sympathy was expressed by the visiting delegates that illness prevented him from taking part in the deliberations. The conference ordered a letter to be sent to Mr. Forster, conveying its heartfelt wishes for his early recovery, and on the following day received a characteristically warm-hearted letter expressing his pleasure that the results of the conference with the B.M.A. had been so successful. At the time of going to press, Mr. Forster was reported to be recovering, although his medical adviser had warned him to take things more quietly in future.

President of the P.D.L.

The appointment of Mr. Harry D. B. Cox, of North Sydney, as the successor of Mr. Sydney Mears in the presidency of the P.D.L. of New South Wales, has been very cordially received. Mr. Cox's ability has long been acknowledged, and as he seldom takes up a movement without putting his heart and soul into it, the future of the P.D.L. is in good hands, and it only remains for the pharmacists of the State to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist Mr. Cox in his work to make the organisation even more successful than has been the case in Victoria.

Sydney Fire Office.

Mr. A. E. Druitt, general manager of Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd., has been in Sydney during the month forming the Sydney Fire Office, which is to be the New South Wales branch of Amalgamated.

Zinc Ointment Prosecutions.

Two pharmacists were prosecuted at the Glebe Police Court on January 16 by an inspector of the Health Department. The first was Harold West, who was charged with selling zinc ointment which was not of the nature, substance, or quality of the drug demanded. The certificate of the Government Analyst showed that the three-ounce sample taken from West's shop was deficient 43 per cent. in zinc oxide. It was stated that the prosecution was the first of its kind. The fine inflicted was one of £2. with 6/- costs, in default, a month's hard labour. A charge against West of selling mercurial ointment not of the kind demanded by the customer was withdrawn. Thomas Andrews was also charged with selling zinc ointment which was, in his case, alleged to be deficient to the extent of 14 per cent. of zinc oxide. A fine of £1, with 6/- costs, in default 14 days' gaol, was imposed. Andrews was also charged with selling mercurial ointment not of the kind demanded by the customer, but the charge was withdrawn.

Fenwick A. Benson was charged with selling zinc ointment not of the required standard. It was stated on behalf of complainant that the zinc ointment, which was purchased at the defendant's shop, contained only 9 per cent. of zinc oxide, and was deficient in the property to the extent of 40 per cent. As a result, it was claimed that, as a healer, it would not serve the purpose for which it was intended. Mr. Barnett fined the defendant 20/- and costs, in default seven days' gaol. For selling mercury ointment, which, on analysis, was proved to be 73.8 per cent. deficient in mercury, Benson was also fined 10/- and costs. The defendant said that he understood that what he sold was mercurial ointment. Mercury ointment was supplied only on a medical certificate.

Chemists' Wages.

At a largely attended meeting of the Shop Assistants' Union, held during the month, members discussed the proposal to secure a new chairman for the group of Wages Boards in place of Mr. H. R. Curlewis, owing, it was said, to "the low wages fixed by him in the chemists' and grocers' awards." After warm criticism of the wages fixed in these awards—which were described as "totally out of proportion to the services rendered, particularly in respect to the chemists"—it was decided that the secretary be instructed to approach the other unions concerned in the group to secure their views on the matter.

At the close of a debate on the early closing question, the delegates from the union to the P.L.L. Conference were asked to use every endeavour to have the motions sent to conference placed on the Labour platform, as the union was of the opinion that 48 hours were quite long enough for a week's work, and that there was no necessity for shops to keep open longer than that, neither was there any need to keep shops open on the Saturday after a public holiday; further, that there was no necessity for a late night on Fridays. A committee was appointed to draft new claims covering all shops with the exception of grocers, chemists, fruiterers, confectioners, tobacconists and news agents.

Sheep Dip Mistaken for Beer.

An inquest was held at Forbes during the month on the body of William Hampton, a carrier, who died in the local hospital from the effects of a drink of sheep dip taken in mistake for hop beer. The coroner found that the matter was of a purely accidental nature, and brought in a verdict accordingly.

Infant Drinks Ant Poison.

At Urana on February 2, Mr. W. Brough's son, about twelve months old, drank a mixture which was used for poisoning ants. The child died during the night.

General News.

Death of Mr Fred Fowler.—Great regret has been expressed throughout the drug trade in New South Wales at the death of Mr. Fred Fowler, who for many years past occupied the position of cash sales clerk and clerk in charge of the lower office of Elliott Brothers Limited. The deceased gentleman was the son of the late Frank Fowler, M.P., who was well known in early Sydney days as a prominent journalist and a very prolific writer. Fred Fowler entered the employ of Elliott Bros. when quite a boy in 1873, and remained in their service up to the last. The cause of death was paralysis, following acute Bright's disease. For many months past Mr. Fowler had been in indifferent health, and had been urged to take a prolonged holiday, but he was so intent upon his work that he could not be induced to leave business until absolutely compelled to do so. His death took place at a private hospital at Darlinghurst on February 4th.

Presentation to Mr. B. D. Cohen.—The employees of Elliott Bros. Limited presented Mr. B. D. Cohen with a handsome illuminated address in book form on February 12th, the occasion being that of his retirement from active work in connection with Elliott Bros. Limited. The presentation was made by Mr. Frank Firth, and Mr. Cohen responded with an excellent speech, in which he said that as he had scored "60 and not out," he thought it good enough to retire from the field and allow someone else to come in and take up the work.

Mr. A. M. Gabriel has opened a new chemist's shop at Randwick. A short time back Mr. Gabriel was burnt out at Manilla, N.S.W. The pharmacists who passed their Final at the same exam. as Mr. Gabriel are all doing well in business in Sydney, and he is a welcome addition to their number.

Mr. Sam Harris, formerly of Randwick, has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. P. Richardson, of Woonoona, on the South Coast line. Mr. Harris has been accustomed to large city shops, and this change to a quiet little country town is a new departure for him. As usual, he has improved the business immensely even during the short time he has been there.

Mr. E. W. Watts has opened a pharmacy at Epping, on the Strathfield-Hornsby line. There are several rising suburbs round Sydney which offer good openings to young pharmacists who will be content to grow with the growing district.

Mr. F. E. Medd, of Wagga, died at his Sydney residence, Summer Hill, near Sydney, on February 17th. The cause of death was rheumatic gout, from which the deceased gentleman had suffered for many years.

Mr. R. T. Bellemey died at Sydney Hospital on March 17th from cancer. Deceased was at one time one of the leading pharmacists in Sydney, and took a prominent part in pharmaceutical movements about 10 years ago, when he formed the storm centre of many a bitter pharmaceutical dispute. He formed the short-lived Registered Pharmacists' Association of New South Wales, and was its president.

The pharmacy of the late Sydney Mears had a narrow escape from being burnt down on the night of February 13th. Some of the back buildings took fire, but the outbreak was put out before any extensive damage was done.

South Australia.

(*From Our Adelaide Correspondent.*)

The 1914 Register.

The annual list of Certificated Chemists appeared in due course. It is interesting to note how the list changes in character; originally it was comprised of members of the Pharmaceutical Society and chemists in business before the passing of the Act on October 14th, 1891. Now, out of 160 registered chemists, 67 have S.A. qualifications, including five ladies. No wonder Mr. Young quotes Tennyson: "The old order changeth, giving place to new."

What's in a Name?

"A rose, if called by any other name, etc." Possibly, the best vindication of the value of the Pharmacy Act of 1891 was given by the Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Way, in the appeal case of Young v. Maclean. When the *Journal of Pharmacy* for December lay on my counter, a city business man took it up to read. He asked me: "Is that all your Pharmacy Act is worth?" I replied: "Yes; it is only a title Act." Then said he: "It is not worth defending." The Chief Justice said nothing new, but what he said touched the spot. Mr. Rudall, in his argument, said that in his opinion the legislature allowed a man to make up prescriptions, but precluded him, unless registered, from advertising himself a dispensing chemist.

The Chief Justice: "All that implies that defendant is ready to make up prescriptions, but does not say that he has any special qualification to do so." Mr. Rudall: "Just so. Your Honor." These are days of specialisation and the man in the street is recognising the fact. "Under the spreading chesnut-tree the village blacksmith stands"—prepared to shoe a horse or pull out an aching tooth, his special qualifications for both lying in his "broad and sinewy hands." But he is fast being discounted in his vocation by the qualified dentist. Pharmacists, likewise, as a class, have an inherent right to claim adequate protection from unqualified persons.

Mist. Bismutho Co. (A.P.F.)

This formula has had several changes, the first of 1902 I always found a good reliable prep. The A.P.F., 1911, is not so good, but the suggested alteration of next March, which, I note, was recommended by the Adelaide Committee for adoption, containing Cudbear, is distinctly objectionable to many people. I recognise Cudbear is a good color for some things, but it gives a dead earthy flavour to many others. I would like to ask through you which of the three is to be regarded as official. I lately supplied some made by the Liq. Carminis and Cudbear modifications, and the doctor, noting the peculiar flavour, questioned me, saying that he had noticed the same thing from several other chemists, and wanted to know why. I explained and made up some of the -/02, the original, and he was satisfied. As he, a city doctor, frequently prescribed it, /scripts may appear Mist. Peps. C. in Bim. A.P.F. -/02. Possibly, the process of ammonia fermentation of the lichen gives Cudbear a flavour, as the doctor said, suggestive of a dead rat.

Pharmacy Act Prosecution.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

At the Adelaide Supreme Court, on February 4 (before His Honor the Chief Justice), James John Henry Young (registrar of the Pharmacy Board) appealed against a dismissal by the Gawler Local Court of a charge that James Sparshott McLean, shopkeeper, of Gawler, not being a pharmaceutical chemist under the Pharmacy Act of 1891, had unlawfully exhibited certain signs which might be construed to mean that he was a dispensing chemist. The sign complained of was: "Prescriptions Made Up." The grounds of the appeal were:—1. That McLean was guilty of the alleged offence. 2. That there was no evidence to support the said order, and that it was against the evidence and the weight of evidence. 3. That upon the evidence he should have been convicted. 4. That the information was dismissed, notwithstanding that a majority of the Court favoured a conviction. 5. That James Hugh Sinclair, S.M., excluded the other members of the Court (J. P. M. Klose and J. G. Folland) from taking part in deciding questions of law. 6. That the Court was unanimous in finding that the facts disclosed by the evidence might be construed as alleged in the information, and two members, constituting a majority of the Court, were of the opinion that the facts so disclosed were signs within the meaning of the statute, but the said J. H. Sinclair, having stated that the question whether the facts so disclosed were such signs was a question of law which he alone had power to decide, and that in his opinion such facts were not signs, excluded the other members of the Court from taking part in the decision of the question, and stated that the information was dismissed. 7. That the said order was bad in law."

Mr. E. H. Limbert appeared for the appellant, and Mr. R. J. Rudall for defendant.

Mr. Rudall contended that defendant had not exhibited signs contrary to the provisions of the Act. The legislation, in his opinion, allowed a man to make up prescriptions, but precluded him, unless registered with the Pharmacy Board, from advertising himself to be a registered or dispensing druggist.

He cited English cases in support of his views.

The Chief Justice: "All that implies that defendant is ready to make up prescriptions, but he does not say he has any special qualifications to do so."

Mr. Rudall: "Just so, Your Honor."

Mr. Limbert, in reply, stated that the difference between the English and the South Australian statute, to which Mr. Rudall had referred, was so great that the cases, and contentions drawn therefrom, did not apply to the local Act. Defendant stated he was a druggist and that he made up all kinds of prescriptions. That meant he was a dispensing druggist, which he could not claim to be under the Pharmacy Act. He might dispense medicine, but he could not say that he did so as a druggist. There was a wider prohibition under the South Australian statute than under the English Act, and he was convinced the defendant had infringed that prohibition.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the Act was an important one. It set out, among other things, the provisions governing chemists and druggists and their registration, and the penalties for breaches of it. He was in accord with Mr. Rudall's able argument that the circulars issued by the defendant did not disclose a breach of the Act. It was not clear whether the bottle exhibited in the shop window was for advertisement purposes or for delivery to a customer. He contended, however, that the labels put in were "signs" within the meaning of the Act. A great deal of light had been thrown on the English statute, and the succession of cases upon it. Although that statute differed from the Pharmacy Act here, it, with the cases, was of considerable assistance in enabling them to interpret the position by which they were confronted. Mr Rudall had shown much learning and ability in his argument in that connection, and he congratulated him. The South Australian Act expressly provided for certain qualifications for registration as a pharmaceutical chemist. One provision was that it should not be lawful for any person, not being a pharmaceutical chemist, to use or exhibit any title, term, or sign which might be construed to mean that such person was a dispensing chemist or druggist. When he looked at the signs on the bottles of the defendant, he was forced to the conclusion that he had infringed that part of the Act. The appeal would therefore be allowed, the order of dismissal set aside, and the case sent back to the justices with the intimation that the signs on the bottles were signs that should be construed to mean that the defendant was a dispensing druggist.

On the application of Mr. Limbert, £10 10/- costs of appeal were allowed.

Mr. Young, "Our Guide, Philosopher and Friend."

During the coming month the Pharmacy Board and Pharmacy Council will be much occupied in dealing with Mr. Young's temporary retirement. We have arrived at a parting of the ways, and many issues will be determined by the course chosen.

The Insurance Conference.

Mr. W. H. Porter, the South Australian delegate to the Insurance Conference in Sydney, has returned. He expresses himself as fully satisfied with the result of his trip, and has arranged to make a report on the subjects dealt with at a meeting which has been called for February 19th.

Queensland.

Pharmacy Board.

At a meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, held on January 8, which was the first meeting of the Board, held after the recent triennial election, all the members were present, viz.: Messrs. A. B. Chater, Geo. J. Mackay, D. J. Clarke, Geo. Watkins, Alex. Forbes, F. W. Simmonds, and Geo. W. Ward.

The following officers were elected for the year 1914:—President, Mr. Geo. J. Mackay; treasurer, Mr. Alex. Forbes; registrar, Mr. John W. Ward; returning officer, Mr. J. W. Ayscough; auditor, Mr. J. C. Ward; examiners (preliminary) Mr. J. J. Walsh B.A.; Intermediate, all the members of the final qualifying board; representatives on the College of Pharmacy committee, president, treasurer, and Messrs. A. B. Chater and D. J. Clarke.

Mr. Mackay expressed his appreciation at his election as President of the Board. He regarded it as the highest honour that could be conferred on a pharmacist, and he promised that he would do his utmost to satisfactorily carry out the duties pertaining to the position.

Enthetic Diseases.

The Commissioner of Public Health is rigidly administering the regulations under the Health Act which preclude chemists in Brisbane from prescribing in these cases, under a penalty not exceeding £50 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months. A deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society waited on the Commissioner and explained the difficulties surrounding the position, but received a reply that proceedings would be instituted against any chemist who sold injections, santal and copaiba capsules, blackwash, or any other substance known to be used in the treatment of venereal disease, and he would leave it to the magistrate to decide whether such sale constituted treatment or not. At a subsequent meeting of pharmacists the position was discussed, and strong exception was taken to the Commissioners' action in straining the meaning of the regulations, although there was a strong sympathetic feeling that pharmacists should assist in every way possible in endeavouring to stamp out the diseases aimed at.

Wages Board Difficulties.

Owing to the shortage of qualified assistants many difficulties have arisen in connection with the recent Wages Board determination. At a representative meeting held in Brisbane on January 21, Messrs. C. J. Mackay and J. W. Ward and others pointed out several anomalies in the determination, and urged those present to do their utmost to secure a revision of the Board's decision.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held at the Office, 82 Collins Street, Hobart, at 10.30 a.m., on the 15th January.

Present.—Messrs. J. T. Weaver (President), M. Rushton, H. Sidwell, T. James, W. B. Drake, and the Registrar, James Reid.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed as correct.

Correspondence was read from Messrs. W. G. Piper and R. C. Cowley, thanking the Board for its appreciation of the assistance rendered by them at the conference in Melbourne.

Walter Blyth wrote asking the reasons of the Board for not granting him a poisons license. Registrar to send a reply. Mr. A. J. Beaumont, intimating that he did not seek re-election on the Board. Copy of letter from Dr. C. H. Abbott to Mr. Rushton, stating that a conference of the National Insurance Committee and the B.M.A. would be held in Sydney on Monday, 2nd February. J. Coombe, intimating temporary change of address.

Registration.—James Edward Sleeman, late of Sydney, applied for registration in Tasmania. The Registrar stated that the papers were in order and the fees paid. Application was approved.

Ladies' College of Health.—Registrar reported that a branch had been opened in Hobart, and that he had drawn the attention of the manager to the requirements of the Tasmanian law, with the result that arrangements had been made to sell their medicines through a firm of chemists in the city.

Accounts amounting to £6 16s. 9d. were passed for payment, and the meeting closed.

Pharmacy Board Election.

In January each year two members of the Pharmacy Board retire by effluxion of time. On this occasion the two retiring members were Messrs. J. T. Weaver and A. J. Beaumont. Only

two nominations were received for the two vacant seats, and the returning officer (Mr. H. T. Gould) declared Messrs. J. T. Weaver (Hobart) and Carl Eberhard (Launceston) duly elected to serve as members of the Board.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The annual meeting of members was held at the office, Collins Street, Hobart, at 8 p.m., on 22nd January.

In the unavoidable absence of the President (Mr. J. A. Crisp), Mr. W. A. Burton was voted to the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last annual meeting of the 29th January, 1913, which latter were confirmed.

The Council's report and statement of accounts to the 31st December were read and their adoption moved by the Chairman. In seconding the motion, Mr. H. T. Gould drew attention to infringements of the Early Closing Act, and urged that steps should be taken to have the law enforced. Mr. Rushton, in supporting the motion, referred to the work of the conference in Melbourne, and stated that while there he had been greatly impressed with the progress the P.D.L. movement was making, and with the great interest Mainland chemists were evincing in the matter, and urged that the scheme should receive the earnest support of Tasmanian chemists. The report and accounts were adopted.

There being only three nominations for the three vacancies on the Council, the Chairman declared Messrs. C. Eberhard, F. Styant Browne, and J. A. Crisp duly re-elected. Mr. M. Mason was also re-elected Auditor. The appointment by the Council of Mr. H. Sidwell to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. T. Gould was also confirmed by the meeting.

Discussion then arose regarding the Early Closing Act, and the Secretary was directed to write to the Commissioner of Police, drawing his attention to infringements of the Act by chemists, and asking him that these should be cautioned in the matter.

The meeting closed with the passing of a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, who suitably responded.

Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1913.

Revenue—						
Balance from last year	£3	15	6			
Subscriptions received	25	4	0			
Interest	0	8	1			
Expenditure—						
Subscriptions to C. & D. ..				£12	12	11
Salary, rent and general charges				12	8	3
Balance carried forward ..				4	6	5
	£29	7	7	£29	7	7

Annual Report.

Gentlemen,—

Your Council has pleasure in again meeting you and presenting their report of the year 1913.

The most important matter with which the Council had to deal during the year was the proposed introduction into Australia of a scheme of medical benefits similar to that in force in Great Britain. The result of various movements was that the whole question was referred to a conference of chemists from all the States, which was held in Melbourne on 11th November. Mr. Rushton, the delegate from the Board, was appointed to represent your Council, and the result has been that a Standing Committee has been formed to watch the progress of events and endeavour to safeguard the interests of chemists in the matter.

During the year your Council took steps to endorse the action of the Board in connection with the future revision of the B.P. in asking that chemists should be represented on the revision committee.

P.D.L.—The formation of a local branch of the P.D.L. was also fully considered by the Council, but it was thought that the time is not yet ripe for this to be done, but the Council suggest that Tasmanian chemists might individually join the Victorian branch for the present.

Your Council have to report with much regret that at the April meeting Mr. H. T. Gould resigned from the Council, owing to pressure of business. Under the circumstances, your Council could only carry out Mr. Gould's wishes, and reluctantly accepted his resignation, at the same time sending him a very hearty letter of thanks for his long and valuable efforts in the cause of the Society and chemists generally. At the June meeting Mr. H. Sidwell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The statement of accounts submitted will show the financial position of affairs, the cash balance being slightly larger than last year. The membership roll is also unaltered.

J. A. CRISP, President.

Tabloid Poisoning.

An inquest was held at Huonville on January 8 concerning the death of the little girl, Emily Lucas, aged four years. Evidence was given to the effect that the child, while playing in the bathroom of her parents house, obtained a bottle of tabloids, which had been supplied to her father some six years ago by a Hobart chemist under medical prescription. There was nothing to indicate that the tabloids contained any poison, and they had been left in a corner in the bathroom ever since they were supplied. Previous to the child getting hold of the bottle there were 16 to 20 tabloids in it, but only four now remained. The post mortem examination revealed the presence of a considerable quantity of strychnine in the child's stomach, and a subsequent telephone communication with the Hobart chemist established the fact that the tabloids contained strychnine, and that if the child had taken sixteen, as she appeared to have done, she would have taken half a grain of strychnine, whereas one-sixteenth of a grain would have been sufficient to kill her. A verdict of death through misadventure was recorded.

New Zealand.

A Chemist Fined.

Robert Somerville, chemist, Invercargill, was proceeded against on January 24 on four charges under the Opium Act, including failing to make an entry of purchases of 5 lb. 12 oz. of opium, and failing to take stock and balance his opium book. A fine of £25 was imposed.

Latin in the Preliminary.

The campaign against the classics goes on. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain recently decided to set aside Latin as a compulsory subject for the Society's preliminary examination. Chemists will, of course, still be instructed in the reading of the Latin terms in which doctors' prescriptions are written, but the change will probably raise the question whether it is necessary for doctors to continue to employ Latin. Why, it may be asked, should a dead language be used for such a purpose, when plain English would do equally well? For one reason, it may not be always advisable that the patient should know what he is being given, any more than it is always advisable to tell a patient exactly what is the matter with him. A doctor who wrote "heart disease" on the chart of a hospital patient, and consequently nearly killed him through fright, has since employed the term "morbus cordis," with no untoward results. Similarly, in these days of fairly widespread medical knowledge, it might not always be advisable to enable a man to deduce his complaint from the prescription. Besides, the prescriptions in English might lead to amateur prescribing in the home, with very serious results; there is perhaps nothing more dangerous than a little medical knowledge. The Latin prescription will probably hold the field for a long time to come, additional safety being afforded by the fact that the caligraphy of the average doctor is almost as difficult to decipher as that of the average divine.

P.D.L.

New South Wales Branch.

A meeting of the directors was held in Sydney on February 1. Mr. D. J. Williams presided, and there were also present Messrs. Constable, Cox, Joscelyne, Mallam, Zions and the secretary (E. A. Lazarus). Messrs. F. Buckhurst and C. L. Butchers were also present.

At the invitation of the chairman Mr. Buckhurst outlined the recent developments in connection with the flotation of the Amalgamated Insurance Company, and urged New South Wales pharmacists to do their utmost to support this company. The directors thanked Mr. Buckhurst for his address, and undertook to give the matter careful consideration.

Mr. Cox elected a Director.—Mr. D. J. Williams stated that he felt the directorate should be strengthened, as, since the death of Mr. Mears, they had sadly felt the necessity of a strong man to take his place. He therefore moved that the number of directors be increased to seven, and that Mr. H. B. D. Cox be elected to fill the newly-created position on the Board. Mr. Mallam seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Election of President.—Mr. Williams then intimated that he found himself unable to continue to act as President of the Association. He felt that someone better fitted to address a public meeting should fill the position. Mr. Mallam said that Mr. Cox's election would meet with the unanimous approval of the directors. Mr. Buckhurst urged Mr. Cox to accept the position. Mr. Cox said it would give him pleasure to do so if his fellow directors so desired. He was very much impressed with the potentialities of P.D.L. Mr. Constable moved, Mr. Mallam seconded, that Mr. Cox be elected President of the New South Wales branch. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Appointment of Vice-President.—Mr. Cox said he would like Mr. Williams to continue to hold an official position in the Association. He therefore moved that he be appointed Vice-President. Mr. Joscelyne seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Registration under Companies Act.—The Secretary was instructed to consult the solicitor as to the necessary legal procedure to register the Association under the Companies Act.

Other matters were discussed, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the retiring chairman (Mr. Williams), and to Messrs. Buckhurst and Butchers for the interest taken by them in the New South Wales branch.

VICTORIA.

The directors met on February 18. Present: Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Francis, Mewkill, Peters, and Towl. Apology from Mr. Rankin.

Correspondence.—Several members wrote forwarding particulars of their insurance, and asking that they be placed with Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd.

The Secretary of the New South Wales branch forwarded a letter from a member, who asked that the company should take legal proceedings in connection with the formation of a dispensary in his district. To be informed that on the information supplied action could not be taken; but if further particulars were forwarded the Solicitor would be asked to advise on the matter.

Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, wrote, thanking the directors for the replies to the National Health Insurance queries forwarded by him.

Election of New Members.— W. A. Gordon, Nagambie; M. A. Walter, Numurkah; F. R. Tyler, Williamstown; H. R. Burnett, Lewisham, N.S.W.; H. W. Moore, Redfern, N.S.W.

New South Wales Branch.—The chairman reported having attended a meeting of the directors

in Sydney, and also a general meeting of pharmacists on February 2, which was a very successful function, at which he delivered an address on the aims of the Association. He had also arranged with Mr. Harry Cox to accept the position of president of the New South Wales branch. Mr. Cox was painstaking, thorough in his work, and a good speaker, and he believed that he would be a most suitable successor to the late Mr. Mears.

National Insurance Conference.—The chairman also presented a report as to the work done at the recent conference in Sydney. He expressed himself as fully satisfied with the result, and spoke in high terms of the great hospitality rendered to him by Mr. Gray and other New South Wales pharmacists. On the motion of Mr. Towl, seconded by Mr. Mewkill, it was resolved that a letter be forwarded to Mr. Gray thanking him for the many kindnesses shown to the Victorian delegates.

Railways and Owners' Risk.—A country pharmacist asked for legal advice in regard to a claim he had made against the Railways Department, for damage caused, in transit, to a consignment of carbon bisulph. The matter was referred to the Solicitor, and he advised that, as the goods were forwarded at owner's risk, the Department was not liable. Further correspondence with the claims' agent showed that, had a higher rate of freight been paid, the damage would have been made good. He, therefore, advised that legal proceedings were inadvisable.

General.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, showing a balance of £57 3s. 1d. Accounts were passed for payment, and, after one or two matters had been considered in Committee, the meeting adjourned.

P.A.T.A.

Victorian Association.

The second extraordinary meeting of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria was held at Sargent's Cafe, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, on January 28, at 8.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. Owen, Sayle, McRoberts (Duerdin and Sainsbury), Vale (2), Weynton (Potter and Birks), Gabriel, Wasley, Baird, Poulton, Cheshire, Ingamells (Ashton and Parsons), Hall (Glaxo), Norman Pleasance, Champion, Leete, May, Lock and the Secretary.

Mr. Sayle was voted to the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

The alterations to the Articles which were passed at the meeting on 6th January were again read. It was moved by Mr. Cheshire, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the alterations to the Articles, as read, be passed for adoption. Carried unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. Baird, seconded by Mr. Owen, that all proceedings and resolutions passed and carried by persons acting or purporting to act as members of the Council, including the resolutions passed by such persons electing candidates for membership of the Association, be ratified and adopted. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. May, seconded by Mr. Gabriel, that the resignations of the persons purporting to act as members of the Council be accepted, and that the new Council be declared elected. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman thanked members for their attendance.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, with acclamation, ended the meeting.

Council Meeting.

The Council of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria met at 40 William Street, at 10 a.m., on 29th January.

Present.—Wholesalers—Messrs. Wood and McRoberts.

Manufacturers.—Messrs. Wasley (Laxettes and Chlorodyne), Drake (Greathead's Mixture), Ingamells (Ashton and Parsons), Hall (Glaxo).

Retailers—Messrs. Leete, Longmore, Sayle, Cheshire, and the Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. Sayle, and seconded by Mr. Longmore, that Mr. Leete occupy the chair. Carried.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

Inward and outward correspondence was read and minuted.

Re Secretaryship.—It was moved by Mr. McRoberts, and seconded by Mr. Wood, that Mr. Peters, who was Secretary pro. tem., be permanently appointed Secretary. Carried.

On the suggestion of Mr. Wood, the Secretary was asked to leave the room while the Council considered the remuneration to be paid. After consideration, the Secretary was re-called, when it was moved by Mr. Drake, and seconded by Mr. Longmore, that the salary be at the rate of £208 per annum, as from 1st November, 1913. This to include rent, telephone, and office expenses, and that this salary is to have the re-consideration of the Council after the 1st July.

It was moved by Mr. Sayle, seconded by Mr. Imgamells, that the required letter be sent to the Registrar-General showing that the resolutions passed had been duly confirmed at the two duly convened meetings of members on 6th January, and 28th January, 1914.

The Secretary then was asked to read the report of the interview which members had with Mr. Zions, which appeared in the January *Journal of Pharmacy*.

It was moved by Mr. Sayle, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the Secretary write a letter of thanks to Mr. Zions for the time he had devoted in giving valuable information to this Association. Carried.

Agreement Form.—It was moved by Mr. Longmore, and seconded by Mr. Sayle, that the Agree-

ment Forms, as used in New South Wales, be adopted by this Association, and that the Secretary have these printed forthwith. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Sayle, and seconded by Mr. McRoberts, that the Secretary call on wholesale distributors for them to suggest names of firms representing leading lines, and others, to be submitted to the next meeting of the Council for it to decide what lines shall form the nucleus of the first Victorian P.A.T.A. protected list.

Bank.—On the motion of Mr. Drake, seconded by Mr. Sayle, it was resolved that an account be opened with the Royal Bank, Collins Street.

Operation of Cheques.—Mr. Longmore moved, Mr. Wood seconded, that cheques be signed by the Secretary and the Chairman, and that the Secretary act as Treasurer until the general meeting in March. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary consult the following three members of the Council—Messrs. Wood, Drake, and Sayle—in the interim, on any important matters that he considered should be acted upon. Carried.

It was also decided that a Tuesday or Friday be selected as the most convenient day at 10.30 a.m. for the meeting of the Council.

Mr. Longmore moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

Early Closing.

New South Wales Deputation.

Representatives of the Pharmacists' Early-closing League, Messrs. C. A. Marshall (president), F. Mitchell (secretary), and W. S. Park, were introduced to the Minister for Labour on February 3 by Mr. Morrish, M.L.A., with a request for the early closing of chemists' shops—at 6 p.m. on four days in the week, 9 p.m. Fridays, and 1 p.m. Saturdays. It was suggested that provision should be made in the Act for urgent prescriptions to be dispensed at any time. The league also favoured limited Sunday hours for urgent work only.

Mr. Estell said he would not make any wild promise at the present time regarding the introduction of legislation, but he undertook to have full investigation made into the claims of the deputation, and also into a report which had been made by the Pharmaceutical Society some time ago. He recognised that some people left their shopping to the very last minute, and if the dispensing of medicine could be done within a prescribed time, then he quite agreed with the deputation that the shops might be closed earlier. He would do his best to help them in this direction.

Is 6 p.m. Practicable?

The question of earlier consultation hours for medical practitioners was informally broached at the Inter-state Conference of doctors and pharmacists, held in Sydney on February 3. A friendly discussion on the subject took place, the consensus of opinion being that 8 p.m. closing was a reasonable compromise, and that to attempt earlier hours than this would result prejudicially to both doctors and pharmacists. Several medical delegates stated that one result would be that doctors would be forced to carry more drugs round with them. Others thought that the inconvenience to the public would cause the State to make outside arrangements for the supply of medicine. No decision was arrived at, but the medical practitioners expressed themselves in sympathy with the movement for shorter hours, although questioning the policy of reducing them further.

Legal.

At the Williamstown Court on February 12, before Mr. Read Murphy, P.M., F. R. Tyler, chemist, Nelson-place, was proceeded against for a breach of the Shops and Factories Act. Mr. James Hall appeared for the defence.

Fred. J. Pemberton, factory inspector, stated that at 8 o'clock on the evening of January 13 he was on duty in Nelson-place. At eight minutes past 8 o'clock Tyler's shop was not closed. At a quarter past 8 he observed a man go into the shop, and witness followed him in. Two ladies were in the shop at the time. The man was supplied with an article from a case. He spoke to defendant, who stated that prior to 8 o'clock the man had purchased the article, but having insufficient money had gone home to get the balance.

Mr. Hall admitted that his client had committed a technical breach of the Act. The facts of the case were that the person referred to had called in before 8 p.m. for a bottle of "Parmint," for which he did not have sufficient money in his pocket. He went home to get the extra money, and returned at quarter-past eight. In the meantime two lady customers entered the shop just on closing time, and they remained there while Mr. Tyler was attending to them. The door was not locked, and the "Parmint" customer slipped in and received his medicine. If a pharmacist was expected to stop dispensing a prescription the minute the clock struck 8 to shut the shop door, it was a most serious matter. The medicine was urgently required, and the sale really took place before 8 p.m. His client pleaded guilty to a technical offence, and he asked that only a nominal penalty might be inflicted.

Mr. Murphy, P.M.: It is not a matter of sale, but of having the shop closed.

Mr. Hall: The shop is the entrance to the residence. The offence is only a technical one. Defendant had not been warned by the Department.

Mr. Murphy, P.M.: A nominal penalty of 5s. will be sufficient in this case, with 21s. costs.

Cricket.

Interstate Cricket Match.

In connection with the visit of the New South Wales chemist cricketers and bowlers, there were several enjoyable social functions which took place too late to be referred to in our last issue. One of them was the visit to "The Butterflies," at St. Kilda, where over a hundred guests participated in the generous hospitality of the president of the club (Mr. S. Fripp, Junr.). A very pleasant entertainment was provided by the different artists, who managed to incorporate several topical allusions to the visitors in their patter and songs. The programme also included some cinema views of incidents which took place on the cricket ground in connection with the match. These were greatly appreciated by those present.

On the afternoon of Friday, January 23, Mrs. D. Rankin entertained the visiting ladies and the wives of the Victorian members at her home at Elsternwick. Croquet was played on the lawn, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

The visiting bowlers (two rinks) combined with two rinks of Victorian chemists, visited Sandringham on the evening of January 22, and played an electric light match. Councillor Eggleston, the president of the Sandringham Club, welcomed the visitors, and, during an interval, invited the visitors, members, and the large number of lady friends present to partake of refreshment in the supper-room of the Mechanics' Institute, adjoining the green, where he proposed the health of the visiting team and the ladies. Mr. Lloyd, secretary of the Sydney team, in returning thanks, said they never had a better trip, and hoped to return the many kindnesses when a team from Melbourne visited Sydney. The game resulted in Sandringham winning by 17 points.

Prior to leaving on Saturday, January 24, the visiting ladies entertained the wives and lady friends of the Victorian members at morning tea at the Oriental Hotel, Collins-street. Mrs. D. J. Williams received the guests in the vestibule, and a most enjoyable hour was spent by those present.

Bowls.

The great success of the recent Interstate bowling tournament between Pharmacist bowlers from New South Wales and Victoria has led to the hope that these friendly contests will become firmly established as annual fixtures. The presence of the wives of the bowlers at the two matches added to the enjoyment of the games and gave a social feature to the visit which would otherwise have been missing. Victorian pharmacist-bowlers are keen on returning the visit next January, and already suggestions as to the probable team are being discussed. A good game is promised, and with the added incentive of a trophy to be contested for the 1915 visit to Sydney should be most enjoyable. These games do a lot to bring about a better understanding amongst pharmacists; they add to the enjoyment of life, and, achieving such desirable ends, they deserve the warm-hearted support of the craft generally.

Chemists' Cricket Club.

Matches Played.—Feb. 4.—S.M.C.C. v. C.C.C. at R.C.G., resulting in a draw in favour of S.M.C.C. Scores:—S.M.C.C., 209 for 5 wickets; C.C.C., 104 for 9 wickets. Feb. 11.—Working Men's College, at R.C.G. Scores:—W.M.C., 121; C.C.C., 123 for 9 wickets.

Matches to Follow.—Feb. 25.—Haileybury College, at School Ground. Mar. 4.—Grammar School, at R.C.G. Mar. 11.—Medicos, at R.C.G. Mar. 18.—Cheltenham, at Cheltenham. Mar. 25.—Portarlington, at Portarlington. April 1.—Dandenong, at R.C.G.

Reviews.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus. Vol II., Part 9, being Part XIX. of the complete work. By J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist of N.S.W., and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

Already one hundred species of eucalyptus, with their varieties, have been considered in this work, and the present issue contains analytical surveys of five species, bringing the total number of species described up to one hundred and five. Of these five species, varieties of one only, E. goniocalyx, are catalogued and their characters given. This must be a cause for satisfaction to the ordinary reader, since the numerous varieties of species and their affinities to Eucalypts having true specific rank are rather bewildering. It must be acknowledged, however, that Mr. Maiden skilfully disentangles and defines them. A tree described by Deane and Maiden in the Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., XXIV., 483 (1899), as E. goniocalyx var nitens, is now classified in the present issue as a new distinct species. E. nitens. E. Cambagei (Deane and Maiden) is now stated to be identical with E. elœophora F. von. M. E. goniocalyx and E. elœophora are very closely allied, but it would appear that the most salient point of difference is that in the former the bark is smooth, with little ribbons and even flakes at the butt,' while in the latter it is persistent, rugose and dirty ash-grey.

Of the other species mentioned (E. cordata and E. Angustissima) a leaf of the former is figured, whice is perfoliate, orbicular and 4½ inches in diameter, while the leaves of the latter may be upwards of three inches in length and one-eighth inch only in breadth.

The illustrative plates maintain the same beauty of delineation that previous plates have possessed.

S. P.

Personal.

Mr. R. H. Clyne has purchased Mr. Harry Wilkinson's business at Warrnambool.

Mr. A. E. Casley, Ballarat, has moved into his new pharmacy next to Lester's Hotel.

Mr. J. Corken, for 14 months with Messrs. Witt and Co., has gone to Mr. A. Stevens, Canterbury.

Mr. J. E. Crimmins has gone to Messrs. Witt and Co.

Mr. J. Smart has accepted a permanent position with Mr. T. A. C. Sayle, Chapel-street, Windsor.

Mr. A. McNeel relieves Mr. A. C. Yelland for a fortnight at the beginning of March.

Mr. Jas. Hetherington is relieving Mr. T. E. Cooper at Bendigo.

Mr. P. H. Shepherd is relieving Messrs. Foster and Co. at Brunswick.

Mr. H. W. De Gruchy is relieving Mr. W. R. Weir, of Pyramid Hill.

Mr. W. Philpin is relieving at the South Melbourne Dispensary for a few weeks.

Mr. G. C. Hudson has been assisting at the Melbourne Hospital during the month.

Mr. E. A. Walton is at present relieving Mr. J. M. Ballantyne at Malvern.

Mr. A. Cunningham, of Echuca, is at present relieving Mr. C. L. Thompson at Shepparton.

Mr. F. C. Hughes, Wangaratta, paid a visit to Melbourne about the middle of the month.

Mr. H. O. Wilkinson, of Warrnambool, has purchased the business of Mr. W. D. Williams, at Glenferrie.

Mr. Alexander Brown, pharmacist, Narandera, N.S.W., is leaving on a trip to Great Britain, via America, by the "Ventura," on March 7.

Mr. T. A. Laurance, late of Pingelly, W.A., has come to Melbourne with the intention of purchasing a business.

Mr. C. C. Wallis, Toorak, suffered a sad bereavement on January 24th by the death of his wife.

Mr. P. M. De Fraga has been relieving Mr. T. H. Buzza, Footscray, and is now going to Mr. A. L. Ogg, South Yarra.

Mr. Arthur Edwards, late of the Junction Pharmacy, St. Kilda, is relieving Mr. D. A. Cossar for about three weeks.

Mr. W. S. Dyer is leaving the Melbourne Hospital at the end of this month to relieve Mr. F. Lawson, North Melbourne.

Mr. A. L. Craven has been relieving Mr. J. M. Molloy at Leongatha during the month, and is now at Beaufort acting as locum for Mr. H. W. Jones.

Mr. Edward Potter is relieving Mr. C. E. Wade, of Bairnsdale, and then goes to Healesville to relieve Mr. Andrew.

Mr. H. A. Emonson, of Bendigo, is at present relieving Mr. E. L. Fisher, and next month goes to Kyneton to relieve Mr. H. J. Wells.

Mr. F. Thomas, late with Messrs. Simpson and Davenport, is at present managing Mr. R. Nicholl's pharmacy at Rushworth.

Mr. J. J. Carroll, recently at Beaufort and Rutherglen, has left the employment of Mr. P. W. Merfield, and is relieving in the country.

Mr. A. Madge is returning to town after a term of six weeks relieving with Mr. Nicholls at Rushworth.

Mr. V. G. Morieson is at present relieving Mr. E. Eva, of Williamstown, and afterwards goes for a short period to Mr. A. F. W. Vale, at Kensington.

Mr. W. D. Williams has relinquished pharmacy for optometry. He has for some years been building up an optical connection, and has now decided to devote all his time to optics. His new address is 67 Glenferrie-road.

Mr. D. J. B. Tait has taken charge of Mr. W. H. Hollow's pharmacy at Fitzroy, while Mr. Hollow is visiting Queensland on a holiday.

Mr. D. Shaw's many friends will regret to hear that he has had a bad attack of appendicitis, necessitating an operating.

Mr. W. A. McGuffie, who has been in business in Brisbane for 23 years, was in Melbourne on February 18 on his way to England and the Continent. Mr. McGuffie left by the R.M.S. "Otway," and expects to be away for two years.

Mr. W. R. Weir, Pyramid, called at the College of Pharmacy during the month to become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. He expressed himself as very pleased with the progress made since his student days.

Mr. C. E. Towl, at the invitation of the President of the B.M.A. (Victorian branch) was present at the lecture on National Insurance delivered by Dr. J. A. McDonald to the members of the branch on January 28, and received a warm welcome from those present.

Mr. A. L. Tilly, president of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, passed through Melbourne on his return from the Sydney Conference on February 11, and had lunch with the members of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Tilly expressed himself as being more than satisfied with the results arising out of the Conference with the B.M.A.

Mr. Walter C. Kernot, Geelong, was the defendant in an action taken by the South Barwon Shire Council on February 17 for not having adequate sanitary accommodation in his boat shed at Barwon Heads. Mr. Kernot contested the case on behalf of a number of other residents similarly affected. His defence was successful, and the case was dismissed.

Mr. T. M. Robertson, head dispenser at the Warwick U.F.S. Dispensary, has been on a holiday visit to Melbourne. His son, Mr. Gavin J. Robertson, has recently come out from Scotland, and is taking up pharmacy as a profession. Mr. Robertson thinks that National Insurance is quite unnecessary in Queensland, as the conditions are so absolutely different to those obtaining in the old country.

Walter Powell, chemist, of Nicholson-street, North Carlton, was charged on December 17, at the Brunswick Court, with having assaulted Sarah Evelyn Solomon, widow, of Weston-street, East Brunswick, and having occasioned actual bodily harm. The case was dismissed by the Bench. The Crown Law authorities now state that they intend to file a presentment against Powell.

Mr. Rawson P. Francis returned by the "Otranto" on February 9th, after a most enjoyable trip to England and the Continent. Mr. Francis saw a good deal of pharmacy in Gt. Britain, and he confirms the opinion of the other travellers that Victorian pharmacists have nothing to learn from their confreres in the old country, and that the general standing of the profession in Australia is higher than it is in England. Opinions regarding the effect of the National Insurance Act

varied. In the poorer districts it had been an advantage, but in Scotland and the better class pharmacies there had been a good deal of grumbling over lost business. Mr. Francis says he is glad to be back again. There is no place like Australia, and although he had had good weather all the time he was away, there was not a single day equal to the genial warmth which obtained on the day of his return.

Trade Notes.

Ampoules and Serum Bulbs. — Fridolin Greener, Newhans am Renneweg, Germany, announces in this issue that he makes a specialty of ampoules and serum bulbs and all chemical and pharmaceutical glass instruments and utensils. He will be pleased to forward an illustrated catalogue on application.

An Historic Order.—From Mr. E. Merck, Darmstadt, we have received a photographic reproduction of a letter, dated 6th July, 1850, in which the famous savant *Pasteur* requests the Dean of the University of Strassburg to procure for him from E. Merck, Darmstadt, 200 grammes Asparagine and 200 grms. Acid Malic, which he requires for scientific research.

Creme Ehrlich is a new toilet cream introduced by the Wholesale Chemical Works, 114/116 Copenhagen-street, King's Cross, London, N. It is very attractively got up, and on account of its moderate price and good return it has found considerable favour in Great Britain. Creme Ehrlich may be obtained from wholesale dealers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Particulars as to prices will be found in our advertising pages.

Messrs. Denyer Brothers advise fresh consignments from their principals, Messrs. Johnson and Johnson. Included are full stocks of Shaving Cream, Baby Powder, and also a large and varied stock of the J. and J. Plasters, in readiness for the approaching season. Plasters are now coming into greater demand, their popularity is increasing, and their possibilities are unlimited. A plaster that the druggist can guarantee, and has faith in, proves a highly remunerative line. J. and J. Plasters are guaranteed highly active, full of strength, and of super quality. Free window displays and selling helps, designed by the Advertising Department of Johnson and Johnson, accompany all supplies from the above wholesale distributing agents.

"Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Limited" has now been registered in Victoria, with a nominal capital of £250,000. The first directors are the Hon. Austin Chapman, M.H.R., of Sydney; W. J. Toohey, of Mosman, Sydney; Frank Buckhurst, Mutual Store, Melbourne; John Lang, engineer, South Brisbane; Andrew Gillespie, builder, South Brisbane; James Macmillan, Elizabeth-street, Brisbane; and W. H. Porter, of Adelaide. The company will immediately establish an office in each State, to be called after the Capital City, and will transact all classes of insurance except "life" insurance. Already the "Melbourne Fire Office" has been established in Victoria, and has accepted several policies from pharmacists. Mr. F. Buckhurst is chairman of the Melbourne Fire Office, and he has associated with him on the board Sir Henry Weedon, Mr. C. E. Towl, Mr. T. Passfield and Dr. G. E. Payne Philpots

Proposed Brighton Dispensary.—A conference of the lodges in Brighton was held on February 3 to consider the question of establishing a Friendly Societies' dispensary and medical institute. All the societies were represented. A return was submitted, showing that in Brighton there were 1040 benefit members, not including the members of four female lodges in the town. Mr. D. Coventry, secretary of the Prahran U.F.S. Dispensary, explained the proposal. He mentioned that the number of members on the Prahran Dispensary for half-year ended September 30, 1913, was 4405, and Medical Institute members 1436. The receipts for the dispensary were £1302 18s., and expenditure £1108 18s. 2d. The Medical Institute had a credit balance of £838 6s. 1d. He outlined a scheme which had recently been prepared for the establishment of a branch dispensary at St. Kilda. It was estimated that 900 members would be available, and the charge of 7s. 4d. per annum would return £330. The sales of other medicines would return £55, and it was estimated that the total receipts would amount to £399 15s. The expenditure was represented as £409, which would result in a loss on the first year's transactions, but it was anticipated that the revenue would increase with the growing membership. He pointed out that the advantage of a dispensary was that members would obtain only the purest and best drugs, whilst any patent or proprietary medicine ordered by a doctor would not be charged for. Members would be able to obtain articles for sick room or nursery at practically cost price, or they could be hired. Prescriptions given to any member by a qualified medical practitioner, not necessarily the lodge doctor, would also be dispensed. He also explained that female members were only charged 5s. per year. After discussion, it was resolved that the time had arrived for the establishment of a dispensary in Brighton; the basis of charges being 2s. for admission and 2s. per quarter. The conference adjourned for one month in order that the scheme might be considered by the various lodges at the quarterly meetings to be held in the meanwhile. The question of also establishing a medical institute was deferred for further consideration.

VICTORIAN INSURANCE APPEAL FUND.

The following additional amounts have been received during the month:—

Amount previously acknowledged	£57	5	0
T. Gardiner	0	10	6
J. Hislop	1	1	0
C. J. Sayle	1	1	0
G. Mitchell	1	1	0
E. T. Church	1	1	0
	£61	19	6

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

DYTE.—On the 4th February, 1914, at Thornbury Pharmacy, Upper Northcote, to Mr. and Mrs Henry C. Dyte—a daughter.

EYVAL.—On the 20th January, 1914, at "Niddrie," private hospital, Staniland-grove, Elsternwick, to Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Eyval—a daughter.

DEATHS.

WALLER.—On the 9th February, at Perth, Western Australia, Frederick, son of the late John Waller, chemist, Bendigo, aged 47 years.

WALLIS (nee Punshon).—On the 24th January, at her residence, Kircaldy, Power-avenue, Toorak, Ella E. L., the dearly beloved wife of C. C. Wallis, and loving daughter of Mrs. Robert Punshon, of 136 Park-street, Brunswick.

WILMOT.—On the 25th January, at Frankston, Arthur Rudolph (Rud), dearly beloved elder son of A. E. and E. Wilmot, of Corowa, N.S.W., aged 7½ years.

NOTICES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

NOTICE is hereby given that the English Author at the Preliminary Examinations after the 1st December, 1913, and until further notice, will be Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto I., with introductory stanzas.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.

Sydney, 11th June, 1913.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

SPECIAL INDENTURE FORM.

PHARMACISTS are notified that the Board has adopted a special form of apprenticeship indenture. Copies are obtainable on application. 1s. each, or three for 2s. 6d.

Under the new regulations apprenticeship indentures require to be made out in triplicate and forwarded for registration within three months of the date of their execution.

Registration fee, £1 1s.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS.

I, SAMUEL BAIRD, The Returning Officer, appointed under the provisions of Section 1 of the Regulations to the Medical Act 1890, Part III., do here declare—

WILLIAM HENRY FLEAY, Sturt-st., Ballarat, and
CHARLES EDWARD TOWL, 76 Collins-st., Melbourne,

Registered Pharmaceutical Chemists, to be DULY ELECTED members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, without opposition, this twenty-seventh day of January, 1914, to serve as members of the said Board for the ensuing three years.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer
Melbourne, 27th January, 1914

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE 57th ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, 25th March, 1914, at 8.30 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS:

1. Election of Four Members of the Council, and Two Auditors.
2. To receive the Annual Report and Financial Statements.
3. To consider the question of founding a Research Scholarship in Pharmacy.
4. To consider the Society's Bill to amend the Factories and Shops Act.
5. To consider the following notice of motion, given by Mr. C. E. Towl:—"That it be a recommendation to the Council to take steps to revert to the original name of the Society, viz., 'The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.'"
6. To transact any other business of which due notice has beengiven.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

College of Pharmacy.

TUTORIAL CLASSES FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

A special class for the study of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany, for students who have completed the prescribed course of lectures, will be held at the College of Pharmacy, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, commencing on Tuesday, February 3rd, 1914, and continuing until Thursday, May 29th, 1914.

Lecturer: Mr. B. L. Stanton.

Fee: £4 4s., payable in advance. Students desirous of attending are requested to notify the secretary on or before January 27th, 1914.

... A ...

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SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND AUDITORS.

WHEREAS the offices of the persons elected Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and Auditors on 22nd March, 1911, have become vacant by effluxion of time; and whereas, under the provisions of the said Articles of Association, the Returning Officer shall, in the month of March, in the year 1914, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, to serve as Members of the Council of the said Society, and two Auditors.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 17th day of March, 1914, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the said Society, to serve as Members of the Council, and two Auditors; and if the number nominated is greater than the number required to fill the vacancies created as aforesaid, a poll will be taken on the 17th day of March, 1914.

Nomination papers must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, before Four o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th day of February, 1914.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.
Dated the 20th day of January, 1914.

Fridolin Greiner Neuhaus,

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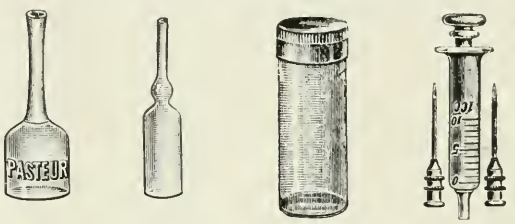

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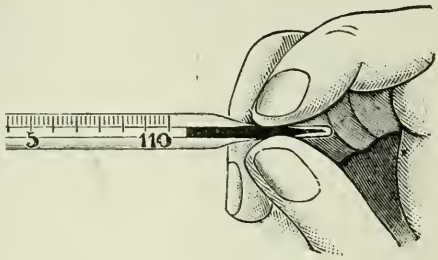

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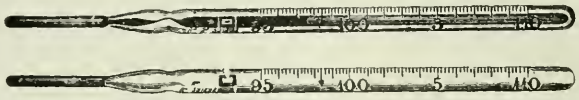

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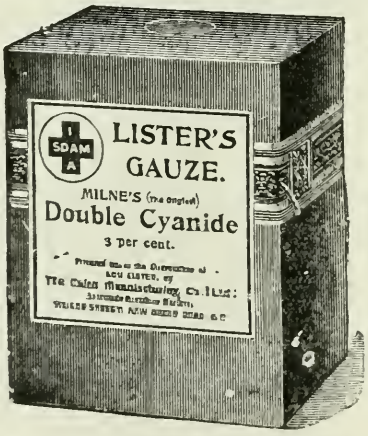

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd March, 1914.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English. The Text-book for March and June, 1914, will be:—A School Treasury of English Literature (Murdoch), Section IV. The portions to be memorised are:—Blow, blow, thou winter wind (Shakespeare); L'Allegro (Milton); Sonnet on his blindness (Milton); Ode to a Nightingale (Keats); Australian Federation (Gay).

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

GEOMETRY.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I., the works by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (tutorial series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

PASS STANDARD.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

Any candidate failing to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects shall be entitled to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees, provided he obtains not less than 25 per cent of the maximum marks of 100, in either or both of the subjects.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The English Text Book for the Preliminary Examinations for September and December, 1914, and March and June, 1915, will be "Selected English," by Ray Phillips

To be memorized:

Shelley—*Ode to the West Wind.*
Arnold—*The Church of Brou. Part III.*
Byron—*Childe Harold. Canto III, xxi to xxviii.*
Keats—*Ode to a Grecian Urn.*
Wordsworth—*O Nightingale.*
Wordsworth—*To a Skylark.*

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 4th, 5th 6th, and 7th JUNE, 1914. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date. A Supplementary Examination will be held in March, 1914. (See special notice.)

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th March, 1914, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4. of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

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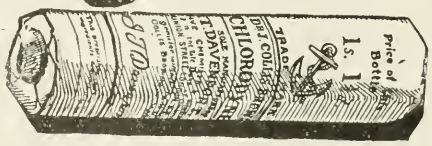

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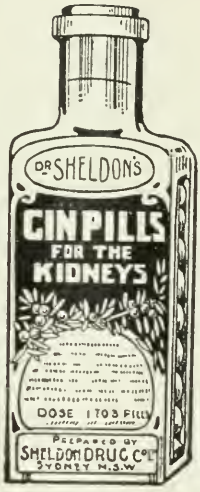

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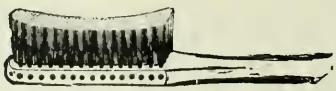
Patent.  **No. 6645.**

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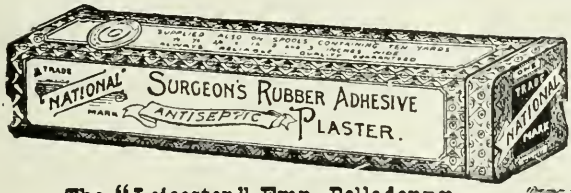

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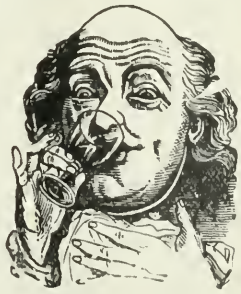

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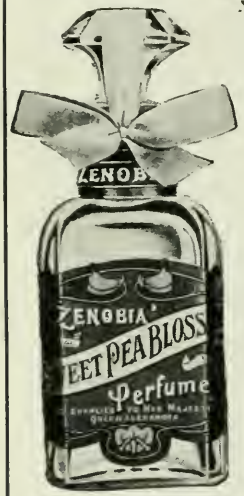

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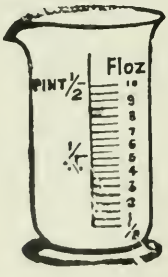

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All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. Registered Trade Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

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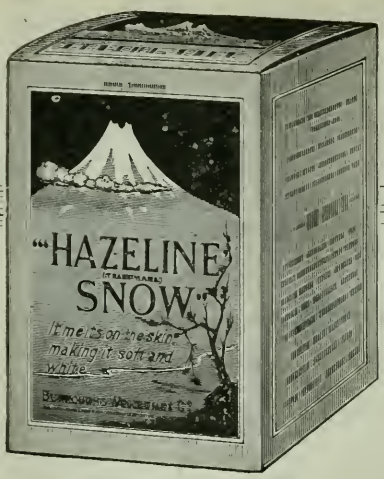

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